

Fig. 1.—Lever that locks in cylinder; 2. Needle drawn back ready for projecting into cartridge.—Fig. 2.—3. Chamber for cartridge; 4. Cylinder holding needle-case; 5. Cylinder that passes under band; 6. Trigger that pushes on spring F in fig. 3. Fig. 3.—Case containing needle; F. Spring lifted by trigger 6 in fig. 2.—Fig. 4.—Section of cartridge; P. Powder; D. Detonating powder in hole of sabot; S. Sabot holding the ball; B. Detonating powder at end of sabot. Dotted line shows passage of needle on to detonating powder at D, through the gunpowder, marked F; A. Needle in spiral spring; B. Ball; C. Sabot containing ball; D. Detonating powder at end of sabot.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.



MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA AND PRINCE CHRISTIAN; HER MAJESTY EMBRACING THE PRINCESS AFTER THE CEREMONY.

THE NEEDLE-GUN.

DURING the Crimean War, and more especially in the war in Italy in 1859, "arms of precision"—that is, guns that would carry a projectile far and carry it sure—were the great desideratum. In both these struggles attention was particularly given to having cannon of far and accurate range; the French and English infantry were armed with rifles, and though these were all muzzle-loaders, and were mainly valued for picking off sentries and in rifle-pit practice, they were found to be a most efficient weapon in the hands of the bulk of the army. The possession of Lancaster and other guns of long range gave us a decided advantage over the Russians in the contest before Sebastopol; but it was reserved for the campaign in Italy in 1859 to demonstrate the vast superiority of rifled cannon over the old smooth-bore pieces then still in use in the Austrian army. The French *cannon rayés* largely contributed to winning the battle of Solferino, and showed that "arms of precision" conferred an enormous advantage upon troops so armed over opponents who had adhered to obsolete patterns.

That was one great step in the practice of war. But another, and perhaps even more important, feature has now been established. The necessity now is not so much for precision as for rapidity of fire. Anything like accuracy of aim is not to be expected, in the heat and excitement of battle, from the immense masses of men of which modern armies are composed. Length and accuracy of range may still be important features of a weapon to be put into the hands of skirmishers and sharpshooters, fighting in scattered bodies and at considerable distances from an enemy. But great battles are not decided by the efforts of skirmishers and sharpshooters, however important those efforts may be. The grand "tug of war" still lies between large masses of men closely opposed to other large masses; and rapidity of firing is of infinitely more moment than perfect accuracy. A mere game at "long bowls"—a duel with rifles, where the skill and coolness of one individual man are pitted against the same qualities in another individual man, and the accuracy and length of range of one pattern of rifle are opposed to like merits in another, may be "a very pretty sight to see;" but it will never settle the issue of a great battle. In such a struggle the grand point is to disable as many of the enemy as possible; and the side which can accomplish this most quickly, other things being equal or nearly equal, is sure to win.

We are speaking now more especially of small-arms, of the weapon of the great staple of all armies—infantry. But the facts are equally applicable to artillery as to muskets, and hence it is that attention has lately been given to the construction of breech-loading cannons as well as breech-loading rifles. At Solferino it was the greater rapidity as much as the higher range of the French cannon which told upon the Austrians; and through the whole of the battles in Bohemia it has been the rapid fire of the needle-gun which has enabled the Prussians to conquer. The Prussians do not appear to have displayed in any marked manner superior generalship, greater bravery, or better discipline than the Austrians. They won battle after battle simply because, by the possession of the needle-gun, they could disable their adversaries more rapidly than their adversaries could disable them. And it is natural—and, indeed, inevitable—that it should be so; for where six bullets, even loosely aimed (though this is by no means a necessary condition), can be fired by one side for every single shot from the other, the chances are greatly in favour of the six doing more execution on a large army than the one, even supposing that one to be aimed with as nearly perfect accuracy as is possible of attainment.

Thus theory and practice unite in recommending the adoption of an arm which shall possess the quality of rapidity of firing in preference even to perfect accuracy and great length of range. But there is no reason why a degree of accuracy and a length of range, sufficient, at least, for practical warlike purposes, may not be combined with rapidity of discharge. The Prussian needle-gun may not be—probably is not—the most perfect form of breech-loader yet produced; but it has undoubtedly proved itself a most effective weapon, and cannot be, in practice, open to some, at least, of the objections urged against it. We are told that it gets so hot after six or seven discharges as to be unfit to handle, that it fouls quickly, and requires greater care in cleaning than a soldier can give on the field of battle. All this may be true—or may have been true at one time—in a certain degree, though it is difficult to believe that these faults developed themselves to the extent asserted. In a hard-fought battle of from eight to ten hours' duration, like that at Sadowa, each soldier engaged must have discharged his rifle oftener than six or seven times; and yet we hear nothing of the arm getting out of order. It may, therefore, be fairly inferred that the weapon did not get unmanageable from over-heating, and did not require to be cleaned on the field, or, if it did, that the operation is much more simple and easy than has been alleged.

Still, however, the great merit of the needle-gun does not consist so much in the particular pattern adopted in the Prussian service, as in the fact that, being a breech-loader, it is capable of being much more rapidly charged and discharged than the muzzle-loaders with which the Austrian infantry were armed. There may be, as we are assured on all hands, better, simpler, more durable, and easier-managed patterns of breech-loading rifles to be had than is the Prussian needle-gun. It is the business of our military authorities to find out, as speedily as possible, which is the best form of weapon available, having regard to all important features, but keeping

rapidity of firing particularly in view, and to see that the British Army is supplied with such an arm in the shortest time practicable. We are told that 20,000—some even say 50,000—Enfield rifles have been converted into breech-loaders, and that the work still goes on; nay, is being accelerated. We hope this is so; but we have small faith in the celerity of movement of our public departments, and we are not inclined to be content with the mere conversion of our Enfields, if a better weapon can be obtained. Conversion is but a makeshift at the best, and though the process may not be a costly one—eight shillings per arm is said to be the price paid—we trust that the War Office will not content itself with a cobbled article (a thing rarely satisfactory), but will at once set itself to discover and adopt a thoroughly effective weapon, and to manufacture it at a rate that will make sure that it is placed in the hands of our soldiers at no distant period. There are abundant patterns to choose from; and though in the midst of such a wealth of specimens wit may be in danger of wandering, it must surely be possible to find officers in the British Army capable of testing the merits of the various inventions submitted, and selecting the best from amongst them. This is what the public interest demands; and this, we hope, the War Department will take care to secure for us.

One feature developed in the campaign in Bohemia is of special interest to the British soldier, and, through him, to the British nation. In common with Suwarow and (apparently) the officers of the Austrian army, our soldiers, officers and men, have been accustomed to place great reliance on the bayonet. The British soldier has been taught to "trust to cold steel" when everything else failed him; and in the old wars that trust was amply justified. But, with other changes, that advantage is gone. Rapid infantry-firing prevents the possibility of coming to so close quarters as to make the bayonet available. The Austrians tried several times to come to a bayonet charge during the recent combats, and always failed. The charging force was invariably decimated, shattered, and broken, ere steel touched steel. The same fate would probably attend the efforts of British soldiers; and hence another reason for supplying them with the most effective weapon possible for fighting under every possible condition. If the bayonet can still be made effective in the hands of our soldiers, it will not be less so because they are able to cope with an enemy in other conditions as well.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.

So much prominence has been given to this weapon by the irresistible advance of the Prussians that a general description of it, in connection with the Engraving on the preceding page, may be found not uninteresting. The needle principle adopted as the mode of discharging is not necessarily connected with breech-loading; indeed, the first attempts of the inventor were confined to the endeavour to explode a muzzle-loader by the impact of the needle at the side of the breech, after the manner of the old flint-guns. This required the explosive portion of the cartridge to be exposed, and therefore to be liable to accidents. The inventor accordingly proceeded still further, and devised a mode of having the cartridge completely within the breech, the needle penetrating further, but still from the side. All this was done before the idea of loading from the breech was suggested, but after that assumed shape the difficulties with regard to the mode of explosion rapidly disappeared. When the existing needle-gun, such as is used by the Prussian soldiers, is loaded, the difference of appearance between it and our ordinary rifle consists in this—that there is no hammer or nipple for the insertion of the percussion-cap. In room of that apparatus, however, there are two handles—one considerably larger than the other—formed somewhat like triggers, with the hollow bending outwards from the breech, so as to be easily grasped by the thumb and hand when the firearm has been exploded and requires again to be loaded. The moment the weapon is discharged by drawing the trigger in the usual way, the soldier bends back the smaller handle at the side of the breech, and this relieves the needle apparatus, which he draws back. He then bends back the second handle, and this enables him to open the portion of the breech where the cartridge was deposited. He places another in the hollow, drives up and fastens the breech, does the same to the needle apparatus, all acting as simply and easily as possible, and then the weapon is ready for firing again. The needle apparatus consists of a stout needle fastened to a coil of spring, like the child's toy of "Jack-in-the-box," the coil being retained in its position by a catch which the drawing of the trigger removes. The needle immediately darts forward, and the explosion takes place. It is not by impact with the powder, or with the end of the cartridge where the powder is deposited, that the explosion is caused; the needle passes through the powder and impinges upon the end of the bullet, where the composition is placed which causes an immediate explosion when touched. The composition used for the purpose of causing an explosion is the only portion of the whole which is a secret; but compositions of a similar nature are not unknown to the practical chemists who have turned their attention in this direction.

Something of the history of this particular weapon, as modified by Mr. Sears and Messrs. Potts and Hunt, may be well given in this place as confirmatory of what must be regarded as the utter incapacity with which the War Office authorities have examined this remarkable arm, or as the unjustifiable slight and neglect with which those who have interested themselves in its improvement have been treated by those whose duty it is to secure for the nation the best inventions and discoveries.

The needle-gun was not put before our Government, thirty years ago, in such a state of perfection as might have been desirable, for, by the patent of "Abraham Adolph Moser, of No. 2, Canterbury-row, Kennington, in the county of Surrey, engineer," taken out in 1831, his invention is described to consist of—"First, in causing the charge of powder in fowling-pieces, muskets, carbines, pistols, and other the like small firearms, to take fire by placing the ordinary fulminating substance used for that purpose and exploding it within the barrel, beyond or forward of the powder in the firearm, in such manner as to expose the charge of powder to the whole of the flame issuing from the said substance, and without the intervention of any confined passage whereby the flame could only issue as a narrow stream; and, secondly, in a mode of holding the cartridge in the barrel of such firearm as aforesaid in the proper position for being fired out by means of a pin pressed through the barrel, whereby I am enabled to use a cartridge of such smaller diameter than the barrel as not to require a ramrod to force it to its place, the mere act of dropping it into the barrel being sufficient for that purpose."

On reference to the Engraving which accompanies this specification it is seen that the weapon was a muzzle, and not a breech, loader. Upon this gun, however, Mr. Moser himself made considerable advances, and further improvements were effected subsequently by Mr. Dreyse, who, after a laborious and expensive course of experiments, in which he was most liberally supported by the

Prussian Government, at last brought forward a really serviceable military needle-gun, which, having a rifled barrel, the power of quick firing, great range, and accurate shooting, soon acquired much renown. For a considerable time the construction of these needle-guns was kept by the Prussian Government a profound secret, as was also the mode of making the cartridges for charging them; but the Prussians, nevertheless, rapidly introduced 50,000 of these pieces into their army, their use giving the greatest satisfaction.

The invention therefore seems to have originated in a desire to do away with percussion-caps, the inconvenience and loss of time in the handling of which by troops, especially in cold weather, is notorious; and it cannot be denied that it is a much more rational plan to have the priming in the interior of the barrel, in immediate contact with the powder, and to ignite it there by an almost infallible means of friction, than to explode it by a blow at a distance, and to send the fire to the powder through a narrow and crooked metallic channel. But with bullets and cartridges made small enough to drop down the barrel, and obliged to be held in the chamber by the nip of a spring to prevent them dropping out again, the great principles of a rifled barrel, and the corresponding twist given to the flight of the bullet exactly moulded to it, were entirely sacrificed, whilst the shooting must necessarily have been to a very considerable degree erratic. The gun, besides, could not be brought to half-cock after loading, and might thus have been regarded as deficient in safety.

But, with the addition to the needle system of a peculiarly simple breech-loading apparatus a weapon was at once produced which had every claim to consideration as a military arm; and no one need scruple to regard the various obstructions and abeyances to which the needle-gun has in its improved forms been subjected by past Governments in this country as polite means of getting rid of an article to which the official authorities had not taken fancy, and of shirking a question of which they had no desire to reopen the consideration. We are not perfectly certain as to the exact sequence of events about this period; but a breech-loader needle-gun was submitted to the British Government in 1846, and rejected solely on account of the ammunition for it containing its own ignitor—a qualification which is now, by the same War Office authorities, considered an essential condition. Either at this time or subsequently, previous to 1852, the War Office dispatched Mr. Lovell, the manager of the Government works at Enfield, to Berlin to obtain drawings; and some needle-guns were soon after turned out at the Enfield factory. The same difficulty was then experienced, of the escape of gas from the joints of the chamber, as has commonly been the case with other kinds of breech-loaders, and which also prevails in the Schneider system adopted for the conversion of the Enfield rifles. Indeed, it is this escape which has necessitated the manufacture of the costly brass cartridges of Captain Boxer, of Woolwich, which are nothing more than the device of making the cartridges do duty as brass cylinders within the chamber to close over the joints through which the gas of the explosion would otherwise find vent. The prevention of this escape was years ago provided against in a more permanent manner by Mr. Sears, and was one of the valuable modifications in the needle-gun submitted by him for trial to the British Government in 1851, the shortening of the barrel and the more effective closing up of the breech having been also at that time accomplished.

In the arm as in use in the Prussian army, a spare needle and spiral spring are provided in case of accident, and these are conveniently carried in a cavity in the stock. We shall probably in our next Number give engravings of other forms of small-arms at present before the notice of the authorities in the British and French armies.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

There is no domestic news whatever from Paris. The attention of the public and of official circles is absorbed in the progress of the negotiations for an armistice and with the phases of the various questions which distract Europe. The announcement of the cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its transference to Italy, was received with great rejoicings in Paris and throughout France, as the fact was regarded as a certain preliminary to peace and a guarantee that France would not be involved in the pending contest. The turn of events, however, has somewhat dashed these hopes; but it is stated that there is a general and intense disinclination among the French people to go to war.

Prince Napoleon was to have started on a mission to King Victor Emmanuel, charged, it is supposed, with the task of inducing that Monarch to comply with the wishes of the Emperor Napoleon as to the conclusion of an armistice. However, *La France* of Thursday evening says, "The mission of Prince Napoleon appears to have been definitively abandoned, the attack of the Italians upon Venetia having rendered it futile."

The French iron-clad frigate *Provence* and the corvette *Eclairer* left Toulon suddenly on Wednesday evening for Venice. The remainder of the squadron was still taking in provisions.

SPAIN.

The O'Donnell Ministry resigned office on Monday night, and has been succeeded by a Cabinet composed as follows:—Mariscal Narvaez, President of the Council and Minister of War; Senor Arrazola, Minister of Justice and *ad interim* Minister of State; Senor Barzallanaro, Minister of Finance; Senor Gonzales Bravo, Minister of the Interior; Senor Calonge, Minister of Marine; Senor Orovio, Minister of Public Works; Senor Bermudes de Castro, Minister of the Colonies. The Duke of Sesto, Prefect of Madrid, has tendered his resignation. Senor Mon will, it is believed, return to Paris as Ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries.

AUSTRIA.

By an Imperial decree, dated the 7th inst., the Minister of Finance is empowered to raise 200,000,000 florins, either by a voluntary loan or an increase in the issue of bank-notes. Until it is possible to raise the amount, the bank of Austria is to advance the same. Provisionally, however, only 50,000,000 florins in bank-notes will be required. The loan is to be repaid, at farthest, within one year after the conclusion of peace. The salt-mines of Wieliczka have been offered as security.

THE UNITED STATES.

Our intelligence from New York, which is to the 30th ult., is not of special interest. The freedmen had been creating disorders in Sumter county, South Carolina, and detachments of regulars had been sent there to preserve order. Martial law was being enforced in five counties of Florida in consequence of the civil authorities failing to protect loyal persons.

It was reported that the Radicals were about to assemble a Caucus at Washington to take measures to counteract the influence of the National Club. They would, it was stated, nominate General Grant for the presidency.

The Conservative members of Congress were preparing an address indorsing the call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia in August.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* reasserts that Mr. Seward has concluded a secret Mexican treaty with the Emperor Napoleon.

The cholera had disappeared from Elizabeth, in New Jersey, and had nearly abated in the New York quarantine. Sporadic cases were reported in various parts of the country.

The Fenian prisoners in Canada were to be tried by the civil courts. The grand jury at Canandaigua had found bills of indictment for breach of the neutrality laws against twenty Fenians arrested at Malone and Buffalo. The prisoners were released on giving bail to appear for trial at the next term of the Circuit Courts. James Stephens had received letters of indorsement from numerous circles formerly adhering to the Roberts faction. Roberts had published a card stating that the Fenian organisation will not be used for political purposes in the States.

THE WAR ON THE CONTINENT.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

THE military correspondent of the *Times* with the Prussian army describes with much exactness the main incidents of the great battle which was fought at Sadowa on the 3rd inst. On the night of the 2nd, Prince Frederick Charles, in command of the first Prussian army, sent an aide-de-camp with a letter to the Crown Prince asking him to push forward in the morning from Miletin and attack the right flank of the Austrians while he himself engaged them in front. The messenger succeeded in his dangerous journey and rejoined Prince Frederick Charles at four the next morning, bringing to the leader of the first army an assurance of the co-operation of the second. Long before midnight the Prussian troops were all in motion, and at daybreak, in a drizzling rain, the soldiers, who were short of both sleep and food, had taken up their positions to attack the Austrians. The first shot was fired about half-past seven, when the Austrian guns opened upon the Prussians from a battery placed in a field near the village of Sadowa. At a quarter before eight the King of Prussia arrived on the field. As soon as the Prussian firing actively commenced, Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position. One shell came slap into a squadron of Uhlans, who were close beside the King; burying itself, with a heavy thud, in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some 20 ft. in the air, and, bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files.

Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger. The village of Benatek on the Austrians' right catching fire, the Prussians made a dash to secure it, and here, for the first time in the battle, there was hand-to-hand fighting in the orchards, the Prussians forcing their enemy back. At ten o'clock the attack was ordered on Sadowa, Dohelnitz, and Mokrowens, the Prussian columns fighting every inch of the way, over bridges and through villages. "The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees, and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their position, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry; but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between. In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by a rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way up the slope into a line with their batteries." The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek teemed with riflemen, and in this wood was fought one of the fiercest battles which the war has seen. The 27th Prussian Regiment went in nearly 3000 strong, with ninety officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded.

The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks. But a new line of battle was formed, and an Austrian battery in a wood above Sadowa told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. "But the assailants fought on, at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance, and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the wood, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like ninepins before the strong men of the eighth division; but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half way up in the wood the fight became stationary. At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about one o'clock the whole battle-line of the Prussians could gain no more ground and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle-gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal. Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the fifth and sixth divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground, and advanced to the river. The King was now near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and soon the increased noise of musketry told they had begun to fight; but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forwards more than a few hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about among them, scattering death and awful gashes among their ranks; but the portions of the trees, torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds."

The Prussian Generals became manifestly uneasy, and the battle might have been lost had not the Crown Prince, with the second army, at this juncture attacked the Austrian left flank, which turned the position and put the Austrians in full retreat. Then the first army took heart again; the Sadowa wood was carried, and the battery beyond was stormed by the Jagers.

THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

"On gaining the top of the Lipa slopes the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies between Lipa and the village of Streselitz, which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lipa hill and fired shells rapidly, which burst with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit; but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Streselitz ridge, and were firing heavily against the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions; but these, though retreating fast, were not routed, and in many instances beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses. But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed. Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Königgrätz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads. The wounded who were lying on the ground shrieked with fear when they saw the cavalry galloping down towards them; but Prince Frederick Charles took care that they should be avoided, and at one time checked the pursuit, in order to move his squadrons around, and not go through a patch of standing corn, where several wounded Austrians had taken refuge. These, when they saw the Lancers coming, thought they were going to be massacred, and cried piteously, waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of truce; but they had no cause to fear. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not till nine o'clock that all firing had ceased; but the main body of the army halted about seven."

On the night of the 3rd, when this letter was written, every cottage in the neighbourhood that had not been burnt was full of wounded. Conspicuous in the hospitals, working diligently in their voluntary labour, were the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, by whose voluntary contributions hospitals are maintained in the nearest towns and in the field.

The battle of Sadowa was a great victory for the Prussian army. The troops fought with the most determined courage; they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position; but the attack in

front had a great effect on the issue, as, unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank.

It is the opinion of the Prussian Generals that the Austrian retreat was most skilful, and that their artillery was excellently handled.

The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about 250,000. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number.

A VIEW FROM THE AUSTRIAN SIDE.

From a lofty tower commanding the Prague gateway, whence Josephstadt on the north and the whole of the positions of the armies were displayed as if on a raised map, the special correspondent of the *Times* saw the whole of the late battle of Sadowa, looking on a scene in which every village was vomiting forth fire and smoke, every knoll the scene of murderous conflict, every valley the indiscriminate grave of thousands of men, every cornfield covered with the fall harvest of death, and trodden under foot by furious legions before day was done. From this point the main incidents of the battle could be followed. At one moment "My God, Imilovitz is in flames," exclaimed the guardian of the tower. The officers who were in the tower said "Ja so!" and "Hem!" and uttered various other sounds of varied import possibly, smoked their cigars, and looked on. Soon after "Gott in Himmel!" cried the guardian of the tower, "Sadowa burns now!" From the left of Klum to the Prague road, and beyond it, all was fire and smoke. The tumult of voices was dreadful, and such as is never to be heard save in some such awful agony of battle. Soon there were six or seven villages and hamlets on fire from left to right. The battle was assuming a more awful and tremendous aspect, and the faint rays of sunshine which shot at intervals through the lifting clouds only gave the scene greater terror. Horses without riders careered among the wounded, who were crawling all over the plain; dismounted dragoons dragged themselves to the rear, and men came crawling along in such numbers that they appeared like a broad fringe to the edges of the battle. At length a wedge growing broader and driven in more deeply every instant was forced into the very body of the Austrian army, separating it at the heart and dividing its left and centre from the right. The troops in the centre and left were dismayed at hearing the enemy's guns in their rear, and were soon exposed to the fire which most of all destroys the morale of soldiers already shaken by surprise.

Chesta and Visa were now burning, so that from right to left the flames of ten villages and the flashes of guns and musketry contended with the sun that pierced the clouds for the honour of illuminating the seas of steel and the fields of carnage. It was three o'clock. The efforts of the Austrians to occupy Klum and free their centre had failed; their right was driven down in a helpless mass towards Königgrätz, quivering and palpitating as shot and shell tore through it. "Alles ist verloren!" Artillery still thundered with a force and violence which might have led a stranger to such scenes to think no enemy could withstand it. The Austrian cavalry still hung like whit thunder-clouds on the flanks and threatened the front of the Prussians, keeping them in square and solid columns. But already the trains were streaming away from Königgrätz, placing the Elbe and Adler between them and the enemy. The grip of the Prussians could not be shaken. Word was brought to me to leave at once, for the city gates were about being closed, and the gunners on the walls were laying their pieces to cover the inundations and the causeways. One more glance showed a very hell of fire—cornfields, highways, slopes, and dells, and hill-sides covered with the slain—the pride and might of Austria shattered and laid low. What happened more I can only tell from hearsay. But I am told that at the last the Austrian horse saved all that was not lost, and in brilliant charges rolled back the tide of Prussian infantry; that the gunners threw their pieces into the Elbe and into the inundated fields as they retreated; that men were drowned in hundreds as they crowded over pontoon-bridges hastily laid and sunk or burnt ere the columns could cross over; that luggage-trains, reserve ammunition, guns, and prisoners, the spoils of that enormous host, fell into the hands of the victors, who remained masters of that hard-fought field, covered for nine miles with myriads of the slain. Well might Benedek exclaim, "All is lost but my life! Would to God I had lost that too!"

The correspondent thinks that the Austrian losses, including prisoners, amount to 25,000, and the loss of guns from 150 to 180, though it would not astonish him to hear it was more. Marshal Benedek's means, he considers, were not inadequate. The battle was not unexpected and the position was favourable. His army consisted of at least 225,000 men; but a large deduction must be made for the baggage-guards, the various escorts, the garrisons of Josephstadt and Königgrätz, the sick, and those tired by marching, and the killed, wounded, and prisoners in recent actions; so that, probably, he had not more than 190,000 or 195,000 actually in hand. The ground he had to cover from right to left was about nine miles in length. General Benedek spent, it appears, the previous day in arranging for the battle, but his plans were only communicated to his chief of the Staff, Count Henichstein, who is now deprived of command, and if General Benedek had fallen in the moment of victory it is very likely his Generals would not have known how he intended to use it. "So people say, at all events. But, oddly enough, we are always hearing in camp of Generals betraying secrets to the enemy, and the fear of treason is epidemic."

AUSTRIAN IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

The Emperor of Austria has issued the following manifesto, dated the 10th inst. :—

To my Peoples,—The heavy misfortune which has befallen my army of the north, notwithstanding its most heroic resistance to the enemy, the increased dangers thereby menacing the fatherland, the calamities of war with which my beloved kingdom of Bohemia is being desolated, and which threaten other parts of my empire, and the painful and irreparable losses sustained by so many thousands of families among my subjects, have moved to its utmost core my heart, which beats with so warm and fatherly a feeling for the good of my peoples. But the reliance which I expressed in my manifesto of June 17—a reliance on your unalterable and faithful devotion and readiness for any self-sacrifice—a reliance on the courage of my army, which even misfortune cannot subdue—a reliance upon God and my good and sacred right—this has not wavered for a single instant. I have addressed myself to the Emperor of the French respecting his good offices for bringing about an armistice with Italy. Not merely did the Emperor readily respond to my demand, but, with the noble intention of preventing any further bloodshed, he even, of his own accord, offered to mediate with Prussia for a suspension of hostilities and for opening negotiations for peace. This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honourable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war; but I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental conditions of Austria's position as a great Power would be shaken. Sooner than that this should be the case, I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered and the large enrolments of volunteers called to arms by the newly-awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated nor bowed down.

My Peoples,—Have confidence in your Emperor. The peoples of Austria have never showed themselves greater than in misfortune. I will follow the example of my forefathers, and will lead you on with determination, perseverance, and unshakable confidence in God. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

POSITION OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

While the negotiations for an armistice are going on, the Prussians, who by the battle of Sadowa had been put in possession of nearly all Bohemia, have advanced from Königgrätz to Pardubitz, and hence to Hohenmauth and to Zittau, in Moravia. The roads to Olmutz and Brünn are equally open before them, and they already look forward to the chance of trying conclusions with their adversaries under the walls of Vienna. The Prussians, moreover, after a stout resistance by the Bavarian army, have occupied Kissingen. They are also marching towards Frankfurt, and are likely soon to engage the federal army. The Italians, whose campaign, by the nature of their battle-field, was from the very outset doomed to defeat, have been lashed into frenzy by the idea that if they must needs take Venetia by force of arms, they have only three days to take it in. They have ordered a general movement of the volun-

teers in the Tyrol; they have directed all their artillery upon Borgo-forte, storming, as it is stated, the village of Motteggiano, near the *tête-du-pont* opposite that town; and, finally, they have sent Cialdini, with more than 100,000 men and 200 guns, across the Po to Rovigo, where the Austrians invariably fall back before him. The Austrians, on their side, urged on by the dire extremities to which they have been reduced, have not scrupled to summon a large portion of their forces from Venetia and Dalmatia, and have collected 200,000 men about Vienna, to act as a reserve for the army which is now being massed together for a new appeal to the fortune of war in the neighbourhood of Olmutz. The movements of the armies of the belligerent Powers on all sides have been as free and active as if no word about an armistice had been spoken, and it is no wonder, under all the circumstances, if the Emperor of the French felt as if all parties conspired to make light of his authority, and as if his mediation had been invoked only to set it at defiance. In spite of all this provocation the Emperor Napoleon observes the utmost forbearance and moderation, and the Toulon fleet, which was said to have sailed for the Adriatic, is still awaiting orders. The Emperor is evidently setting to work all the engines of diplomacy; consultations are being held day and night at the Tuileries; messengers of high rank are dispatched almost hourly to the Court of Vienna and to the headquarters of the Prussian and Italian Monarchs; peaceful means are not yet abandoned, and the "armed mediation," on which Austria seems to have built her hopes, is kept in reserve as the *ultima ratio* of the Imperial empire.

Despatches from the seat of war in Venetia state that the Austrians appear disposed to give battle to the Italians upon their attempting to cross the Adige. Two divisions, under King Victor Emmanuel's command, have entered the Tyrol on the side of Trent. The Prussian Government has complimented Italy upon the operations of General Cialdini, as forming part of the plan of co-operation of the armies of the two Powers.

The following is an estimate of the force which the abandonment of the Quadrilateral would give Austria in men and stores:—Mantua would render 20,000 men disposable and 150 guns; Verona, 40,000 and 300; Peschiera, 10,000 and 50; and Legnano, 25,000 and 50. The intrenched camps, forts, and block-houses; the garrisons of Malghera, Alboron, Saint-André, Saint-Pierre, Albano, and Montelone, with the towns of Vicenza, Treviso, and Robigo, would also furnish enormous quantities of men and guns. Lastly, the Quadrilateral would furnish its army in the field—inantry, cavalry, waggon-train, military stores, guns, &c.; in all, 150,000 men.

The King of Prussia has ordered that all wounded and captured Austrian officers should be released on giving their parole to return to their homes and not again serve against Prussia during the war.

THE ARMISTICE.

No armistice has, up to the time we close our columns, been agreed to by the belligerent Powers. The delay is caused by the refusal of Prussia and Italy to act the one independently of the other, and from the conditions put forward by each Power. According to the *France* of Wednesday evening, the conditions of Prussia, conveyed in a letter carried by Prince Reuss to Paris, are the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation, the exclusive command of the military and naval forces of the Confederation by Prussia, the diplomatic representation of Germany abroad, and the annexation to Prussia of the duchies and part of the territory already occupied. The same paper adds that the Emperor immediately dispatched to London and St. Petersburg these important conditions as raising questions of European interest, which can only be settled by the concert of the great Powers.

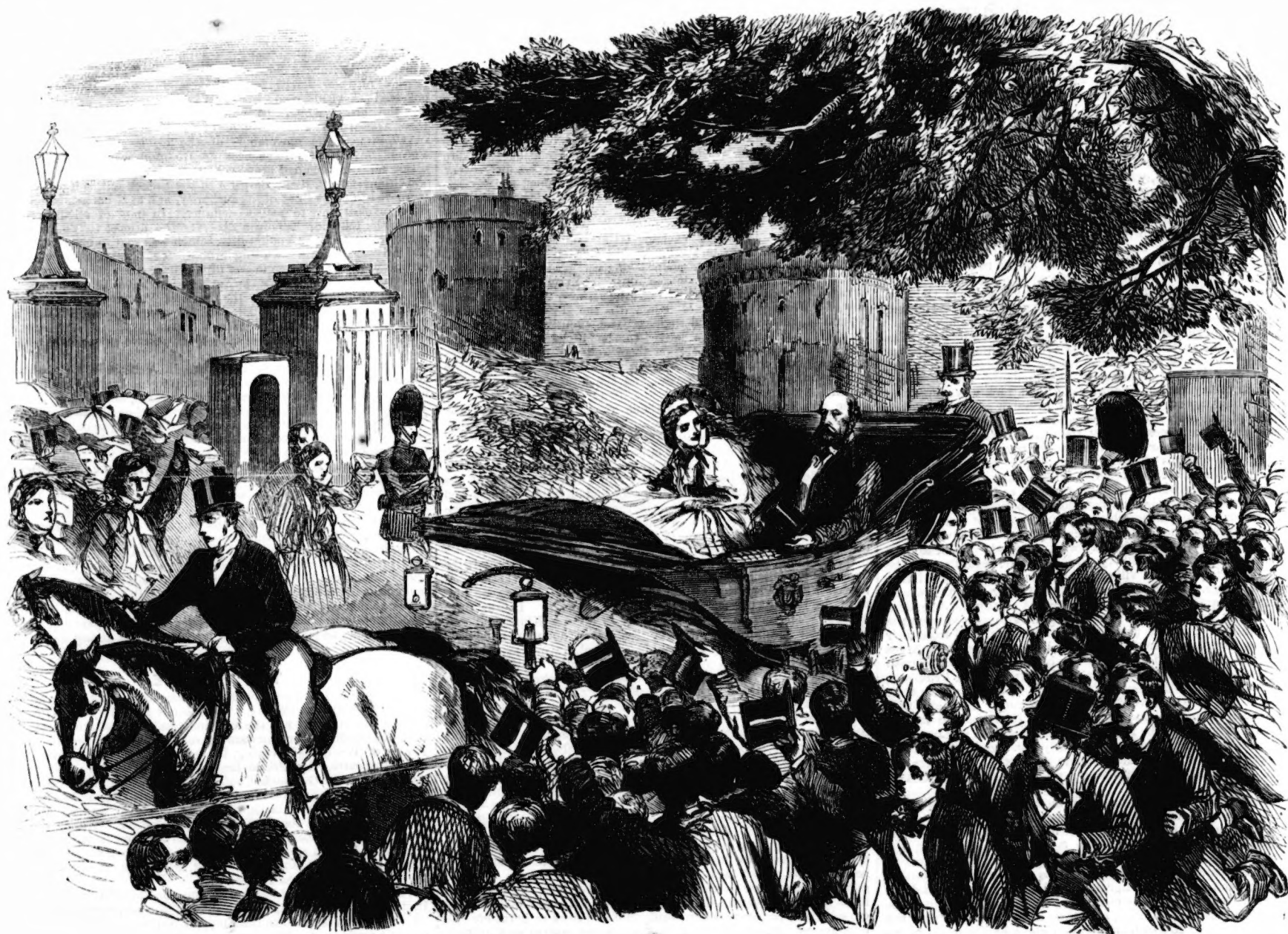
The following are stated to be the conditions attached by the Italian Government to the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon:—
1. If Venetia is ceded to the Emperor Napoleon the final transfer must be made by Austria, hampered by no conditions with regard to Rome.
2. That the question of the district of Trent should be recognised as one to be discussed."

The Court of Berlin has declared to the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is inadmissible. The Italian Government, in its reply, is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian empire without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these Powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

The following bases of negotiations are said to have been suggested by France and communicated to Count von Goltz and Prince Metternich, by whom they have been transmitted to Berlin and Vienna:—"The Germanic Confederation to be dissolved and another Confederation to be established, of which neither Prussia nor Austria should form part. No territorial concessions to be demanded of Austria. The abandonment by the latter of her rights in the duchies to replace the war indemnity at first demanded by Prussia; Prussia to incorporate Schleswig-Holstein, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Brunswick. The population of the Prussian kingdom would thereby be raised to 25,000,000. The Rhine to constitute the western frontier of Prussia, and the provinces between the Rhine and the Meuse to serve as indemnity to the Sovereigns dispossessed by the war. An exchange of territory to take place between Baden and Bavaria, which would give the former nearly the whole of the Rhenish Palatinate, Saxony, Hanover, and the duchies of Saxony to conclude military conventions with Prussia. The inhabitants of Landau to choose whether they shall belong to France or Baden, and the population of the valley of the Sarre to choose between France and the new Rhenish Sovereigns."

The Emperor of the French, according to the official *Vienna Gazette*, is not willing to remain inactive, but has dispatched a naval force to the Adriatic, and ordered General Leboeuf to occupy Venetia. General Froissart has also been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce the armed mediation of the Emperor. These statements, however, must be received with mistrust. At the time they were published—Tuesday afternoon—no French fleet had sailed for Venice; and it may be that the other statements are no better founded than this. Still, it is certain that a fleet is prepared at Toulon to sail at a moment's notice, and that great warlike preparations are being made in France.

THE LICENSING OF THEATRES AND MUSIC-HALLS.—The committee on the licensing of theatres and music-halls, in their report, published on Tuesday, state that the present system of double jurisdiction under which theatres are licensed by the Lord Chamberlain, and music-halls and other places of public entertainment by the magistrates, is inconvenient and unsatisfactory. They propose, therefore, that the department of the Lord Chamberlain shall be so organised as to be able to deal with all such places of public entertainment within the metropolis. They recommend that any Act of Parliament dealing with the licensing of theatres, music-halls, and other places of entertainment should render compulsory the inspection and survey of such places, as regards the stability of structure, due security against fire, ventilation, and facility of ingress and egress. They are of opinion that it is not desirable to prevent music-halls from giving theatrical entertainments. The control which the Lord Chamberlain now exercises over the performances in theatres should be extended to other places of entertainment for which licenses may be required. The censorship of plays is considered to have worked satisfactorily, and it is thought not desirable that it should be discontinued; but, on the contrary, that it should be extended to the performances in music-halls and other places of public entertainment. Decisions of the Lord Chamberlain should be subject to an appeal to the Home Secretary, as far as the original granting of licenses is concerned. These are the substance of the committee's suggestions as far as London is concerned. In the country the licensing of a new theatre should be by the Lord Chamberlain instead of, as heretofore, by the magistrates; but the powers now exercised by the magistrates, both as regards the renewal of licenses and as regards regulations, should continue in force. The proprietors of music-halls and other similar places of public entertainment should be required to apply to the magistrates for a licence, under the same or similar provisions to those which may be enacted relative to similar places of entertainment in the metropolis. The censorship is also to be extended, as far as practicable, to music-halls and other places of public entertainment throughout Great Britain.



PRINCESS HELENA AND PRINCE CHRISTIAN LEAVING WINDSOR CASTLE AFTER THE MARRIAGE.



THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES AT THE RAILWAY STATION, WINDSOR.

THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT.

IN this week publish an engraving of the great battle by which Austria to some extent redeemed in Italy the reverses which she suffered in Bohemia, and we are able also to give a Portrait of the Commander-in-Chief of that army which has placed the victory at Custoza against the crushing defeats of Giesebach and Koniggratz. It is to be regretted that, while, in spite of their defeats, no charge of want of courage can be brought against the Austrians, there should have arisen rumours, which seem to have been encouraged, attributing their failures to bad generalship, and even to the treachery of the commanders.

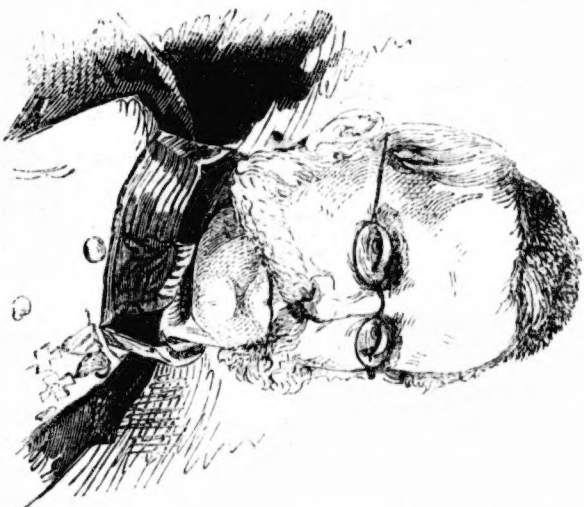
The presence of so many of the members of the Imperial family in high positions in the army will be an awkward fact in connection with the severe inquiry which is to be instituted at Vienna, and it may be doubted whether the result of such an examination into the causes of the disasters, which have befallen the Austrian forces will be altogether satisfactory, either to rulers or people. In Italy, however, success has given an altogether different colour to events, and there is probably no more popular man in Austria than the Archduke Albert, commander of the Imperial army at Venetia. The Archduke, who is the uncle of the Emperor, was born in 1817, and till lately held only the rank of a General of cavalry. He has the prestige of a great military name, for he is son of the celebrated commander, the late Archduke Charles, brother to the Emperor Francis I. He was married to Princess Hildegarde, sister of the King of Bavaria, so complicated are the relations which the present war will disturb. The brothers of Archduke Albert—namely, Archdukes Charles Ferdinand and the 4th Army Corps in Moravia and Silesia, and the second as Governor of the Fortress of Mayence. His Imperial Highness has just been named Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the Austrian armies in the field, with General Baron John as the chief of his Staff, a post which he at present fills under Archduke Albert in Venetia. It is probable that the Archduke will assume the command of the Army of the North, lately under the control of General Benedek.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

The battle fought between the Austrian troops and soldiers of Italy before the Quadrilateral is now a part of history, the title of the Battle of Custoza having been given to it from the name of a little scrap of territory,

between Valleggio and Villafraanca, where, in 1848, the Piedmontese, under Cialdini, confronted the Austrians under Raderky.

In this engagement of Custoza, of which we publish an Engraving, showing the disposition of the troops, the principal in the contest was really Cialdini, a hundred and more miles away, who, with 70,000 men, was directed to cross the Po and make his way by Rovigo towards Padua. To enable him to cross safely, it was essential to shut up the great army which garrisons and protects Verona in the fortress and to sever its communication with Peschiera, and the King, with 90,000 men, endeavoured to break through the line furthest from Cialdini, and seize the railway between Verona and Peschiera. He must have calculated on an attack, and had it been defeated the King would have broken the connecting link of the Quadrilateral and paralysed the Austrian garrisons, while Cialdini would have crossed the Po comparatively at ease. The first of the three great divisions of the army was met by numbers greatly superior to its own, and after fighting gallantly for hours, amidst a havoc evidently terrible, was compelled to give way, and the King, falling back on two remaining divisions, deemed it best to recross the Mincio. That his men fought splendidly is evident from the slaughter, from the respectful tone of the Austrian despatches, and from the safety in which the retreat was accomplished across the river in its rear. The "defeat" therefore amounts only to a lost battle. To any other country that would be a disaster, but to the Italians it may yet prove a great gain.



THE ARCHDUKE ALBERT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN VENETIA.

General Della Marmora's report to the Minister of War on the action of

the 24th of June appears in the Italian papers. He calls it a summary account, imperfect, since not all the detailed narratives of the commanders of the various corps have yet been sent in. The enemy had been informed that hostilities would commence on the morning of the 23rd of June, prior to which day the army, under the immediate orders of the King, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Army Corps, and the division of cavalry of the line, had advanced to the extreme frontier. Headquarters were, 1st Corps, Cavriana; 2nd, Castelnuovo; 3rd, Gazzoletto; cavalry at Medole, and the principal headquarters at Caneto, whence they were transferred in the night of the 22nd and 23rd to Certungo, the King himself going on to Goltio. The frontier was passed at seven a.m. on the 23rd at various points from Monzambano southwards. Pinielli's division (1st Corps) remained on the right of the Mincio to watch Peschiera, which there appears to have been no intention whatever to invest, as erroneously stated in some accounts. It seems that no opposition was expected to the progress of the Italian army as far as the position it proposed to take up. The following is one of the most noteworthy passages of Della Marmora's despatch:

"Our entrance on the territory occupied by the enemy was effected at all the points—these were five—without resistance and almost without an encounter. The division of cavalry only found some weak patrols upon the numerous roads which radiate from the Mincio into the plain of Verona, and made a few prisoners. The complete absence of hostile forces from the plain in front of

Verona was a confirmation of our information, which was to the effect that the principal concentration of the Austrian troops had been behind the Adige, and that they renounced the defence of the territory comprised between that river and the Mincio. Therefore the supreme command of the army came to the decision to throw itself boldly between the fortresses of Verona, Peschiera, and Mantua, cutting off the communications between them and taking up a strong position between the plain of Villafraanca and the group of hills between Valleggio, Somma Campagna, and Castelnuovo, the which would favour the successive development of the operations contemplated."

This is the idea of the movement clearly set forth; it is plain that the Italian staff was misinformed, and possibly the Austrians had taken care that it should be so. It remains open to discussion how far the King's military advisers were justified in relying on such information, and in counselling the hazardous movement which led to their defeat.

The forward march, which it seemed must lead to a simple occupation of positions, was changed soon after its commencement into a serious combat on all the front line of our columns. On the afternoon of the 23rd and in the following night powerful masses of the enemy left the positions they held along the Adige at Fadrino, Chievo, and in the entrenched camp of Verona, marched obliquely south-west, and occupied the strong positions on the heights between Olcese and Somma Campagna, while large forces of cavalry prolonged and sustained this movement by marching towards Villafraanca. So that our heads of columns, marching in an inverse sense, found themselves everywhere and almost simultaneously, in the plain and on the hills, arrested by an energetic resistance, soon converted into an offensive movement."

The 3rd Corps was the first that found itself engaged, as three divisions of it (Prince Humbert, Bixio, and Cugia) were moving, with Governor's division in reserve, to occupy the line assigned to them, from Villafraanca to Somma Campagna. A little beyond Villafraanca the Prince and Bixio were fiercely and repeatedly attacked by the hostile cavalry, but they repelled it, and kept their ground all day. The Italian cavalry of the 3rd Corps made vigorous charges, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy. On the heights things were worse. The Cerale and Sirtori divisions of the 1st Corps, embarrassed in narrow and tortuous roads while moving from Monzambano and Valleggio to Castelnuovo and Sona, found them-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA.

selves in front of formidable positions occupied by a large Austrian force, and especially by a numerous artillery, and got much the worse of the artillery fight that ensued. Brignoni's division reached Custozza without opposition, but there was met and roughly dealt with, suffering heavy loss. The contest for the Custozza positions, from which the Italians were ultimately driven, was the main feature of the day's battle. Della Marmora says:—

"I cannot possibly now enter into the particulars of the various phases of that combat. The struggle was long and honourable for our arms; but the reinforcements the enemy continually brought up, the increasing masses of artillery on the heights he occupied, and, above all, the fatigue of the troops, who had been marching and fighting since morning under an ardent sun, caused the conflict to go against us. It was only after serious losses that the divisions Cereale and Brignone, first, and afterwards the Sirtori division, whose flanks were exposed, had to retreat—the first and the third to Valleggio, the second to Molini di Volta. The retreat was effected without disorder, which was essentially due to the opportune dispositions taken by Generals Durando and Pianelli."

Pianelli, on seeing that things were going badly with the Cereale division, took upon himself the responsibility of sending a brigade and four guns across the Mincio, and arrived in time to prevent the enemy from turning Cereale's left, repulsing the Austrians and making some hundred prisoners. Durando took up his reserve—four battalions of bersaglieri, four battalions and a brigade of cavalry; and the obstinate resistance of these comparatively unwearied troops obviously saved the beaten divisions from a rout. The report proceeds to say that the 1st Corps lost heavily, and that the wounds received by Durando, Cereale, Prince Amadeus, and Gozzani, another General of Brigade, and the death of General Villarey, had serious consequences, by causing a want of unity in the command. The King was between Custozza and Villafranca during the battle, and could not be induced to retire across the Mincio until after the retreat of Brignoni's division. At five p.m. General Della Rocca, with the Prince Humbert and Bixio division, still held the position in front of Villafranca, and had sent the Govone and Cugia divisions to attack Custozza and Monte Torre, which they took, but had to abandon them again, and the loss of those positions rendered it impossible to maintain that of Villafranca. The four divisions retired on Valleggio and Goito, that of Bixio and the cavalry covering their retreat. In the night the 3rd Corps recrossed the Mincio. The 1st Corps reformed its shattered ranks at Volta. On the following day (25th) the army was at Volta Cavouriana, Goito, and Cerlungo. The Austrians did not resume the offensive, or in any way molest the Italians, which Della Marmora takes to prove that they had heavy losses and were much disordered.

"The attempt to establish ourselves between the Mincio and the Adige, to separate the fortresses from each other, having failed, the positions occupied by the army on the 25th were too advanced and without an object, and therefore, upon the 26th, a movement of concentration behind the Oglio was commanded, and was effected with the greatest order."

Marmora concludes by saying that the spirit of the army is excellent; that it took 1500 prisoners on the 24th, and that from the information obtained from these no doubt exists that the Austrian force engaged consisted of the 5th, 7th, and 9th Army Corps, besides a reserve division and two brigades of cavalry—in all, nearly 80,000 men.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 286

CHANGE SIDES.—CONSERVATIVES TO THE RIGHT.

ON Friday, July 6—memorable day!—as we entered the House, a scene met our eyes the like of which we had not seen for seven years. The Liberals and Conservatives had changed sides. Nobody but those who are in the habit of attending the sittings of the House constantly can understand the strangeness of this sight. It had become as natural to see the face of Mr. Bright on the right of the Speaker, just below the gangway, *vis-à-vis* to the well-known countenance of Lord Hotham on the left, as to look for the morning sun in the East; and the sight of these two reversed produced for the time a shock of surprise, as if some fixed law of nature had been broken. Nor was it less startling to see Mr. Hunt on the Treasury bench, chatting with Colonel Taylor; and Gladstone in the place so long occupied by Mr. Disraeli, side by side with Mr. Milner Gibson. We suppose we shall soon get used to the change; but at present we hardly know for the moment, where to look for our men, and cannot get over the feeling that the laws of nature have been disturbed. Conservatism on the right of the Speaker, and Liberalism on the left! Why, it appears like an unnatural transposition of the sheep and the goats. However, so it is, and so it will be during the remainder of this Session, and for at least a part of the next; and then what pleases Heaven. Meanwhile, we must describe things as they are. Mr. Ward Hunt and Colonel Taylor are the only Ministers of the Crown on the Treasury Bench. They are Secretaries of the Treasury—Mr. Hunt, Financial Secretary, and the gallant Colonel manager of the patronage. The Colonel gives the good things away, and Mr. Hunt keeps the accounts. They are not appointed directly by the Crown, and do not vacate their seats—happily for them, and specially happily for the gallant Colonel, as a contest for Dublin county would cost him probably more than he will ever get out of his office. The rest of the Ministers are all absent—most of them from necessity, as they are not members of Parliament now.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The first really Ministerial act of the new Government here was performed by Mr. Hunt. "Supply" was called on by the clerk at the table; whereupon Mr. Hunt first lifted his hat, and said "Monday," and with this little word he inaugurated the new Conservative Government. The Conservative gentlemen ought to have saluted him with a salvo of cheers; but they did not seem to be alive to the gravity of the occasion, as Disraeli would have phrased it. For it was a grave occasion, this inauguration of a Conservative Government in England, analogous to hoisting the French flag over the ceded territory of Venetia, and, perhaps, as important to the world.

MR. HENLEY.

At once you observe that Mr. Henley is in the House, indicating by his presence that he takes no office. You notice, also, that he sits now close behind the Government, and not below the gangway, as he has done of late; from which we may gather, we suppose, that he has not refused to join the Conservative Ministry because he disapproves of it. He is getting to be an old man, and, warned by the infirmities of age, but for the earnest solicitation of his friends in Oxfordshire, he would have retired from Parliament at the dissolution. It was hardly likely, then, that, in addition to his Parliamentary labours, he would take upon himself the cares and responsibilities of office. He had an offer of a place in the Cabinet, we may be sure; but he declined it. "No, I cannot join you; but I will back you," was probably his reply; and here he is, already in position. But be sure that he has not pledged himself to a blind and unscrupulous support of the new Ministry. He may support them when he thinks they are right, and may possibly consent to be silent when they are not far wrong; but if they should propose measures repugnant to his principles he will shift his helm and fire into them with as much vigour as he would in like circumstances pitch into the Liberal ranks opposite. Such is Mr. Henley—"O Henley," as we familiarly call him here, not because he is so very old, for he is only seventy-three, but because he is so shrewd and clever. The only other member who dropped on to the Treasury bench that night was Mr. Whiteside; and he only for a few minutes perched there, and then took wing. The learned gentleman seemed restless and fidgety—and no wonder; for, if rumour speak truly, this bench is no more to be his resting-place, but another—to wit, the Irish judicial bench, either in the Court of Chancery as Lord Chancellor, or in the Court of Common Pleas as Lord Chief Justice. At that time rumour said that it was not decided which post he was to have. Either would be good, but the lord chancellorship the best; for the salary of the Lord Chancellor is

£8000 a year, with a retiring pension of about £3500, while the salary of the Lord Chief Justice is £5000 and the retiring pension £3000. Whilst this grave matter was undecided, no wonder that the right honourable gentleman was anxious and could not rest.

LIBERALS TO THE LEFT.

Leaving for the present the Conservative—that is, the Government—side of the House, the leaders of the party being all absent—gone away to get re-elected, if their constituents be so minded, as no doubt most of them will be, we will take a glance at the other side. And here, on the front bench, we notice, prominent enough, Mr. Childers, the late Financial Secretary of the Treasury, who has just handed over his duties and honours and emoluments to Mr. Ward Hunt, opposite. Mr. Childers is out of office now; but he has a few matters of a financial character to settle which his successor can hardly be expected to handle at present—financial bills connected with the Budget, &c. Besides, though parties fight like tigers when victory and place come to one side and defeat and loss to the other, there are always courteous usages observed between those going out and those coming in. Mr. Hunt will need to have much explained to him, and Mr. Childers, no doubt, will be quite ready to give explanation. No factious opposition will be offered, we may be sure, in routine matters of business. Mr. Gladstone, after a time, entered the House and took his place by the side of Mr. Childers. As he marched up the House, though he is now a mere dethroned king, his party saluted him with a volley of cheers. Mr. Gladstone walked up the House in an unusually jaunty manner, and looked better in health and much happier than he has done for a long time, and this may well be, for consider what a load of care and anxiety he has had on his shoulders for the last four months, not to mention the daily labour which he has had to encounter. We venture to assert that there is not a man in all the realm who has worked so hard as our ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer has since this year 1866 began. Mr. Milner Gibson was also present for a time. There is a Thames Navigation Bill on the paper which he must get passed a stage, if possible; and his successor at the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Northcote, is not yet re-elected. Mr. Gibson is a bird whose feathers are never ruffled. He never seems to be elated by victory nor depressed by defeat, nor does time appear to change him. He is fifty-nine years old, but he might pass for forty. The other members of her Majesty's Opposition have generally dropped into places exactly opposite those which they occupied before, as if by natural gravitation. Mr. White, of Brighton, takes his post on the floor, close to the gangway; his colleague, Mr. Fawcett, sits at the other end of the same bench. Will Mr. Horsman occupy a seat on this bench, opposite his old place? That remains to be seen; but we suppose he will, though his sympathies are certainly with the gentlemen on the other side. And where will Lord Elcho sit? Surely he will keep his old seat! He began his political career as a Conservative, and, clearly, he has returned to his first love. Mr. Bright has not been in the House since the grand boulevard; but his position has already been assigned to him. He will take a place just above Mr. White, and Mr. John Stuart Mill has already booked a seat in that neighbourhood. Indeed, generally, the Liberals will sit exactly as they did before the change, except that they will be on the left instead of the right of the Speaker. Some of the Adullamites who sat above the gangway may drop below it, to indicate that they are now independent members—that is, as Lord Melbourne explained it, members who cannot be depended upon—but otherwise there will be little or no change.

And now we close our Inner Life for this week. Next Monday the regular drama, with all the performers in their places, will begin again; but our readers must not expect anything very exciting. There will be a spurt or two, not without interest, on foreign affairs—something tragical when the dark Jamaica matter shall come to be discussed; but generally the proceedings will be dull; for the Government will hurry on the business, and the Opposition will have no heart to prevent this. Nor would it, indeed, be good policy. Some of the authorities have fixed the 28th of this month as the last of the Session; but this is impossible. We should rather point to the second week in August.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

When the House met it was at once observed that the supporters of the new Ministry had crossed over to the Ministerial side, and that the Liberals occupied the benches on the left hand of the Speaker. Mr. Whiteside for some time sat alone on the Treasury bench, but he was presently joined by Mr. Adderley, Mr. Ward Hunt, Colonel Taylor, and another honourable member. It was noticed that Mr. Henley took a seat on the Government side corresponding to that which he had uniformly occupied on the Opposition benches. Mr. Mill sat at the upper end of the third bench below the gangway, as was his usual custom when sitting on the Ministerial side. Mr. Gladstone walked up the floor of the House to the front Opposition bench, and, while doing so and taking his seat, was very heartily cheered by the members on the Opposition side of the House. Mr. Ward Hunt, as Secretary to the Treasury, moved the issue of the various writs for the re-election of the members of the new Government.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

There was a great gathering in the House to hear the Earl of Derby's first statement as Prime Minister. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and a large number of peeresses were present, as well as a goodly gathering of members of the House of Commons.

Lord DERBY, after expressing his personal desire that the onerous task of forming a new Ministry had been spared him, declared that a sense of public duty and a regard for the great party with which he had acted for many years left him no alternative but to attempt to carry out the mission with which the Queen had entrusted him. After pointing out the forbearing conduct of the Conservative party during the lifetime of Lord Palmerston as proceeding from the sense of the public service which a great constitutional party could render to a wise and prudent Minister, he observed that the death of that eminent statesman had greatly changed the state of affairs. A new Parliament had been elected, and, contrary to the opinion which had been expressed by Lord Palmerston, a Reform Bill was introduced in its first Session—a bill hastily and crudely prepared upon the faith that the nominal Liberal majority would ensure its success. The discussions which followed had shown that, notwithstanding the large Ministerial majority, there were many of the ordinary supporters of the late Government who were not prepared to adopt the measure in the shape in which it had been presented to Parliament. The late Government had, as he thought, unnecessarily, made the adoption of the bill in its integrity a question of confidence, and, having been defeated upon one point, they had resigned their offices. Her Majesty having requested him to form a Government, he had at first endeavoured to do so upon an enlarged basis by including among the members of the party with which he acted other gentlemen, who, although not members of the party, still might, without sacrifice of principle, be enabled to join it. He had therefore applied to the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarendon, and to the late Lord Lansdowne, to assist him in the formation not of a coalition Government, but of a Government upon an enlarged basis; but his invitations had not been accepted. He therefore had been compelled to attempt the formation of a Government from among the members of the Conservative party, not being able to perceive any leader of the Liberal party who would be more able to carry out the Queen's desire; but he had not omitted to invite the assistance of some of those members of the Liberal party who had been instrumental in defeating the late Government. Those gentlemen, however, had decided not to take office with him, although they had promised his Ministry an impartial and independent support. After a brief allusion to the difficulties of distributing a limited number of offices among a large number of expectants, and the difficulty of assigning the desired office to each individual, which he quoted as excuses for the necessary suspension of public business, Lord Derby gave a general statement of the views of his Government. In foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of this country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries, to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes, and to abstain from all vexatious and irritating interference or advice. With respect to the unhappy war in Central Europe, the Government would maintain a perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other Powers, whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of peace. Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenian inroad into Canada, Lord Derby paid a tribute to the loyalty and devotion displayed by the Canadian volunteers, adding an expression of his desire that a confederation of all our North American colonies might soon be accomplished.

Referring to the question of Parliamentary reform, he said he had never been hostile to the principle of such reform, but he must hold himself and his colleagues free and unpledged upon that question. He had assisted in carrying the Reform Act of 1832, and in 1858, although he could not admit any pressing urgency, he had been a party to a measure which was intended to remedy existing anomalies, and to extend the franchise to classes which were qualified to exercise it. He feared, however, that those who were most clamorous for reform were those who now desired to effect still greater changes in our constitutional system, and any moderate measure would, therefore, not satisfy the demands that were made. Upon that point, he repeated, he must reserve a freedom of action, but there were several subjects to which the attention of the Government would be immediately devoted, including a reform of the bankruptcy laws and an amendment of the administration of the poor laws. With regard to Ireland, an honest, impartial policy would be adopted, and, as soon as circumstances should safely allow of such a course, all exceptional laws in that island should cease. In an eloquent peroration, Lord Derby expressed his hope that he, or, failing himself, some other Minister, might lead the country on the path of safe and steady progress, preserving the just balance of our institutions, which had for centuries been our glory and the source of our happiness and prosperity.

Earl RUSSELL, after complimenting the Earl of Derby on the temperate tone of his statement, proceeded to vindicate the course he had pursued upon the question of Parliamentary reform, justifying the introduction of the measure of the present Session by the general demand that was made throughout the country for some such extension of the franchise. Having been defeated upon an important point, the late Government felt it to be their duty to resign; and he was glad to find that they were to be succeeded, not by a Government on a "broad basis," which he could not distinguish from a coalition Government, but by one composed of members of the great party who had mainly contributed to the present change of affairs. A Government so formed was entitled to fair consideration, to time for maturing their measures; and they ought not to be called upon before next Session to declare any particular course of action. After doing justice to the exertions of his late colleagues in office, specially to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, and Lord Clarendon, whose services in their respective departments had, he submitted, been of great public advantage, Earl Russell concluded by a slight reference to the present condition of political affairs on the Continent, and expressed a desire that the efforts of England might be joined to those of France and Russia in the interests of peace and the independence of the minor States.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir T. M. Wilson's bill to enable him to let on building leases part of Hampstead Heath was rejected, after some discussion, by a majority of seven votes.

New writs were moved for the re-election of some of the members who have accepted subordinate offices in the new Government. The adjournment of the House to Monday, when it is hoped the members of the Government will be enabled to take their seats, was, after some discussion, agreed to.

The House, after opposition by Mr. Ayrton, went into Committee on the Thames Navigation Bill, and some clauses were agreed to.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned until Monday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch.

Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE RESULT OF THE WAR.

THE would-be arbitrator in all the disputes of the world appears once more to have reckoned too rashly without the other European Powers, who are not yet in the position of French vassals and are not likely to listen to French dictation. The cession of Venetia to France is resented throughout Italy as an insult; nor can Italy be held bound to leave off fighting because Austria may plead that she has given up the territory which Italy claims to France. Italy did not want to fight Austria; Italy, undoubtedly, does not want to fight France. What she wants above everything is possession of Venetia; and that, by all possible means, she must endeavour to obtain. But Italy feels that, even now, she has too much the character of an artificial State, created by France, and liable at any moment, if she should seriously displease France, to be pulled to pieces. With nations, even more than with individuals, "character is destiny;" and, if the Italian kingdom does not really bear the stamp of weakness and artificiality, it will at least seem to do so if King Victor Emmanuel accept Venetia as a gift—either as a free gift, or as a gift saddled with conditions.

But it is infantile to suppose, as some of our contemporaries seem to do, that there is any, even the slightest, chance of Venetia being ceded without compensation. France will not give with one hand except to take with the other. Venetia, if the Venetian bargain is carried out at all, will pass through the hands of France like a sum of money through the hands of a solicitor—and something, we may be sure, will stick. Or, rather, a percentage will be demanded in the shape of another slip of territory on the Franco-Italian boundary or of an island on the Italian coast. Indeed, the Emperor Napoleon has already plainly stated that he will not allow the balance of power in Europe to be disturbed without taking care that French interests are not injuriously affected by it. This, no doubt, means, that if the end of the war leaves Italy and Prussia materially aggrandised, France will demand a territorial cession both on her Italian and on her Prussian frontier.

Unfortunately, neither of these cessations can well be made without prejudice to the interests of England. As to the Rhine, if England has any foreign policy at all, it must be a cardinal point in it now, as it always has been, not to allow the French to establish themselves at Antwerp. Indeed, this is not so much a question of what is generally called "foreign policy" as a matter of vital interest. For the French to have a naval establishment at Antwerp would be, according to the well-known expression, to have "a pistol on the heart of England;" and if we allowed a port, which to us would be far more formidable than Cherbourg, to fall into their hands at all, the least we could do afterwards would be to double our Channel Fleet. This, however, would be such

an inconvenience, such an expense, and would still leave us so much at the mercy of France, that the most peace-loving Cabinet would decide to oppose France—not after, but before she had taken a step which would place her in so commanding a position with respect to England.

But the difficulty is to calculate how far the French might be allowed to go in the way of annexing Rhine territory without being called upon by England to desist. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the French had only to make a move in the direction of the Rhine for England to cry "hold;" but in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries England is held to have been rather too fond of fighting, and we certainly shall not regulate our conduct now by what we were in the habit of doing then.

Suppose, however, it were announced that a district around Saarbrück had been ceded absolutely to France—and the right of working the coal-mines in the said district has actually been sold to a French company—the English Government could say nothing to that; for Saarbrück, though near the Rhine, is not on the Rhine, and it would not be until the French approached the mouth of the river that their position, whatever the Germans might think of it, would cause any alarm to us. The only disadvantage would be that, if Prussia, and the other German States who willingly or unwillingly would send their armies to co-operate with hers, found England unwilling to assist them in their traditional struggle with France in defence of German territory, these—the only allies we have ever much counted upon, and whom, unless under the most exceptional circumstances, we have never found wanting—might end by deserting us altogether and making such terms with France as would be nearly fatal to our maritime supremacy. That small but not quite insignificant party who, consistently enough, are advocates of peace at all price and of an intimate alliance with France at all costs, would say, first of all, that we ought not to interfere because no harm had been done us; and, finally—when, for instance, the French were all but established at Antwerp—that we ought not to interfere because it was too late and the harm had already been done. But France at Antwerp ought to be looked upon as our Carthage—to be destroyed at all hazards; and it ought not to be forgotten that France makes a step towards Antwerp every time that she makes one in the direction of the Rhine.

Already, then, the Prusso-Austrian war concerns us, which, when it first broke out, it was thought not to do at all. As a general principle, the formation of a strong, Liberal, Protestant State embracing the whole of North Germany should be to our advantage; and France and Russia are the only non-German powers who have testified, or are likely to testify, any fear at its marvellously rapid growth. It will be so much the worse for us if Prussia consents to pay a fine in Rhine territory as a penalty for having formed it; but, Prussia and Austria having fallen out on the Schleswig-Holstein question, it is quite possible that Prussia and France may disagree on that of the Rhine, which, to Germany in general, if not to Prussia as an individual State, has an importance, historical and political, that can scarcely be exaggerated.

Our interests in connection with the solution of the Italian question are plain enough. If the Italians choose to cede a portion of their territory on the mainland, that is their affair; but if, in consideration of receiving Venetia from France, they give in return the island of Sardinia, then that will, to some extent, be our affair. Lord Palmerston, speaking of the transfer of Savoy to France, said, in 1860:—"The cession of Savoy did not involve the interests of this country so as to induce us to go to war to prevent it. As regarded England, France would not be stronger after the cession of Savoy than before." But, in 1861, speaking of the possibility of the island of Sardinia being ceded to France, Earl Russell said, "he admitted the importance of Sardinia, and he had repeatedly declared in despatches that the cession of the island to France would be a great disturbance of the distribution of power in Europe, and especially in the Mediterranean. The transaction was not one that could merely take place between France and Sardinia; it would involve the interests of other nations, and put an end to the alliance between this country and France."

It is not because we give up our influence on the Continent that we are also to surrender our power at sea. Indeed, every commercial man in England ought to cry out against such an idea, for with our maritime supremacy, our trans-oceanic trade and our commercial supremacy generally would also disappear.

EUROPE ARMED.—In the present position of Europe the following statement, drawn from official sources, of the armaments on the war footing is not without interest:—France, 903,617; Prussia, 650,000; Austria, 651,612; Italy, 424,193; Russia, 1,200,000; England, 265,000, not including 230,000 volunteers; Germanic Confederation, 407,361; Spain, 171,900; Portugal, 64,118; Holland, 92,000; Sweden and Norway, 137,800; Denmark, 41,940; Switzerland, 198,291; Belgium, 80,650; Turkey, 341,580; Egypt, the Danubian Principalities, Montenegro, and Servia, 152,000; the Roman States, 12,000; making a total of 5,996,062.

AN ADVENTURE OF THE DEEP.—Intelligence has been received in Bristol of the safe result of a voyage which was regarded as having been one of no small peril. A little toy steam-vessel, having a capacity of only twelve tons, called the *Molique*, undertook to make a voyage to Pernambuco, and having obtained a plucky crew she, about three months ago, took her departure from that port, intending to be applied, in the event of her safe arrival at her destination, to coasting purposes. She accomplished the outward trip in a way that proved satisfactory, her passage, although she only used her canvas, having been accomplished in forty-three days.

BREECH-LOADING ENFIELD RIFLES.—The following important notice from the Secretary of State for War appears in the advertising columns of the daily papers:—"War Office, July 10, 1866.—The Secretary of State for War wishes to receive from members of the small-arms trade of the country tenders for the conversion of Enfield rifles into breech-loading arms, according to drawings and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of the Royal Small-Arms Factory at Enfield. The tender must state the number that can be so converted, within what period, and the cost per arm. The arms will have to be viewed, either in Birmingham or London, during the process of conversion by the Superintendent of the Royal Small-Arms Factory.—J. ST. GEORGE, Major-General, Director of Ordnance."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH is said to have given the following answer to a Marshal who expressed to her his admiration for the courage she had displayed during her recent visit to the cholera patients at Amiens:—"Monsieur, c'est notre manière d'aller au feu"—("Sir, it is thus we go under fire").

LORD CHELMSFORD, the new Lord Chancellor, was sworn in, on Monday, in the presence of the Lords Justices, the Master of the Rolls, Vice-Chancellors Kindersley and Wood, and a large number of the members of the Bar.

SIR F. POLLOCK, Lord Chief Baron, will retire in the course of a few days, and Sir F. Kelley will become Chief Baron.

THE PORTS have recognised Prince Charles of Hohenzollern as Hospodar of Roumania, one of the conditions being that the tribute hitherto paid shall be doubled.

THE SON OF MME. RISTORI, the actress, has been named Captain, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Custoza.

THE EARL OF DERBY signals his entrance to office by creating Sir William Hylton Jolliffe, Lord Hylton; Sir Bulwer Lytton, Lord Lytton; and Sir Rainald Knightley a peer.

LIEUTENANT BROGLIE, of the French navy, has resigned his commission, to enter into holy orders.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BLAKELY ORDNANCE COMPANY have petitioned for the winding-up of the company. The liabilities amount to £292,657 12s. 9d.

THE MAGISTRATES OF BRADFORD-ON-AVON, in Wiltshire, have decided that rabbits are not game.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, since April 15, 1865, has issued 12,381 political and 161 criminal pardons.

AN AUCTION OF HAIR OF YOUNG GIRLS who have taken the veil since 1810 was recently held at a convent in Paris, when 800 lb. of hair was sold for £1200!

GENERAL BEAUREGARD, it is said, was offered by the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Roumanian army; an honour which the gallant officer has, however, declined.

THE SHORE END OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE has been successfully laid in Follhummer Bay, and the Great Eastern is about to start on her mission, under most favourable auspices.

SEVERAL OF THE NEW MINISTERS—Lord Stanley, General Peel, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Bovill, Lord Naas, Mr. Walpole, Lord Royston, the Right Hon. J. B. Mowbray, &c.—have been re-elected without opposition.

THE BELGIAN VOLUNTEERS who have done us the honour to visit what they call our "Tir National de Wimbledon" paid a visit to the City, on Wednesday, where they were introduced to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, at the Mansion House. After having visited the Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, and other places of interest, they took their departure for the Crystal Palace, where every preparation had been made to give them a hearty welcome.

THE NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION sent, this week, a new life-boat, 32 ft. long, to Ballycotton, in lieu of the present boat on that station, which had become unfit for service. The cost of the boat was presented to the society by a benevolent lady residing in Lancaster.

THE WELSH IRONMASTERS, consequent on the slackness in trade caused by the commercial depression, have given notice of a reduction of wages.

MR. FARNALL has presented his report on the condition of the sick poor in workhouses. He recommends the abolition of pauper nurses and the erection of hospitals for the sick apart from the workhouses.

THE POPULATION of the eight principal cities in the kingdom of Italy at the beginning of this year is thus stated in a recent official document:—Naples, 447,065; Turin, 204,715; Milan, 196,109; Palermo, 194,463; Genoa, 187,986; Florence, 114,363; Bologna, 109,395; Messina, 105,324.

MESSEURS. MOXON will shortly publish "Lyra Elegantiarum," a collection of some of the best specimens of Vers de Société and Vers d'Occasion, in the English language, by deceased authors, edited by Frederick Locker.

GEORGE MANIN, son of the illustrious Venetian patriot, was among the Italians wounded at the battle of Custoza. He had twice before been wounded, and at the breaking out of the present war was still in such bad health as to be exempt from service. He joined the army, however, as a volunteer, and served on the King's staff in the late battle.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA.

THE PREPARATIONS.

PRINCESS HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, third daughter of her Majesty, was united in marriage to his Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg on Thursday, the 5th inst. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel attached to the Royal apartments in Windsor Castle. Hence, though the town of Windsor testified its loyalty by ringing merry peals from its steeples and by draping the Courthouse and part of the principal streets with flags, it saw nothing of the proceedings or of the bridal procession on its way to and fro, and the streets accordingly were free from those crowds which are usually to be seen when there is any event of interest at the castle. Within the walls, however, the brilliancy of the gathering became, by contrast, the greater. Anyone acquainted with the habitual aspect of the private chapel must have felt some difficulty in recognising it under its novel guise. Forward from the altar rails, the ordinary fittings of reading-desk, pulpit, pews, &c., had all been cleared away, and ranges of chairs substituted, leaving just room sufficient for the bridal party in the centre, while over head new gallery accommodation was erected, so that double or treble the ordinary number of occupants was accommodated. Contour yielded so entirely to convenience that recesses seemed to have opened everywhere, and it was difficult to trace the proper outline of the walls. The galleries, moreover, acquired a deceptive appearance of age and uniformity from being ornamented with floral wreaths and monograms formed of the intertwined initial letters of the bride and bridegroom's names. It was nearly twelve o'clock when the distinguished guests began to arrive, but before that hour officers of the household and Yeomen of the Guard were moving in and out and breaking the stillness of the little chapel. Artists also had been engaged in the preparations necessary to secure an effective photograph of the scene. Meanwhile, the members of the Royal family and other Royal and illustrious visitors were assembling in the White Drawing-room, the bride being in her Majesty's private apartments and her suite in the adjoining corridor. Prince Christian, with his supporters and attendants, occupied another of the grand suite of chambers known as the Red Room. The ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's household assembled in the corridor built by George IV., to which point also the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the Royal visitors were directed. The Ambassadors, foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and others invited to be present at the ceremony assembled in the Red and Green Drawing-rooms, and thence were conducted to their seats in the chapel.

THE GUESTS.

The members of the diplomatic body were among the first to enter and take their places in the gallery. The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of London (Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal), the Bishop of Oxford (Lord High Almoner and Bishop of the Diocese), the Bishop of Worcester (Clerk of the Closet), the Bishop of Winchester (Prelate of the Order of the Garter), and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor (Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty), having previously robed in the Audience Chamber, now entered the chapel and took their places within the rails. Almost at the same moment the glitter of the uniforms worn by her Majesty's Ministers and by Privy Councillors drew attention to the gallery, where several of the foremost political men of the day appeared. The Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Abercorn, each with a parent's interest in the procession of bridemaids about to enter, seated themselves near the members of the diplomatic body, with the New Secretary for War, General Peel, between them. Next came several members of the retiring Cabinet—Mr. Cowper, Sir George Grey, Mr. Cardwell, Lords Granville, Clarendon, Cranworth, Argyll, De Grey, Hartington, &c. Of these, the Lord Chancellor alone wore a plain suit of black, rendered more conspicuous by the radiance of his colleagues' attire on each hand. Lord Derby occupied a front seat in the gallery, separated only by the Duke of Richmond from Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Goschen. The Premier eld looked in better health than he has done for a long time past. Lord Russell, with the other leading members of his Government, as also Mr. Disraeli, were among the invited guests, but from the position assigned to them in the gallery it was impossible to ascertain that they were actually present. As soon as the visitors in the galleries and in the body of the chapel were seated, the Royal procession was formed in

the corridor, and moved from the White Drawing-room towards the chapel in the order described in the official record of the proceedings.

There were few persons in the chapel whose position enabled them to command a view of the regal train as it swept through the long corridor, but those who were so fortunate enjoyed a spectacle of great magnificence. The corridor runs from end to end of the building, giving access to all the apartments along its route, and forming a means of communication with the distant Round Tower. This lengthened approach, lined by the Gentlemen at Arms, with their richly-laced uniforms, white plumes, and tall battleaxes, formed a splendid avenue for the procession, which moved onward to the notes of Beethoven's *Triumphal March*. On the first entry of the Royal party there was a slight hesitation as to places, caused, no doubt, by the absence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, through an attack of gout; but this was speedily rectified. Lords Sydney and Castlereagh, the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, employed the interval in proceeding to the Red Room, from which they returned with the procession of the bridegroom. Mendelssohn's march from "*Athalie*" was played as they entered the chapel. His Royal Highness Prince Christian wore the uniform of a Major-General in the British service, the only member of his suite in a foreign uniform being Count Rantzau, his Gentleman of Honour. Advancing to the altar rails and making two slight inclinations, right and left, to the Bishops seated within, his Royal Highness knelt for a few seconds in prayer, and then, rising, was presented to their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians. The bridegroom is a tall, military-looking man, apparently between thirty-five and forty years of age, with a good forehead, but the lower part of his face covered by a beard—such portions of the features as are visible wearing a calm, determined expression that never forsakes them, but appears to enter into and influence all its actions. There was a pause of nearly ten minutes before the procession of the bride made its appearance, also heralded by a stately march, this time taken from Handel's "*Scipione*." All present rose as the Princess, supported by the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, entered the chapel; and the members of the different processions, which now completely occupied the standing room in the centre of the apartment, proceeded to take up new positions. The bride on entering the chapel was visibly agitated, but regained composure upon reaching her place at the left side of the altar; and subsequently made the necessary responses with a clearness and audibility calling to mind the charm of speeches from the Throne in days when these were read by the Sovereign in person. The members of the Royal family stood in a double line behind the bride and bridegroom; her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Princess Leiningen to the left of the altar on the side next her Royal Highness Princess Helena; the King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Princess Louisa and Princess Beatrice, Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Duchess of Cambridge on the opposite side, to the right of the altar. In the central space, but at some little distance from the rails, were the bridemaids and trainbearers of her Royal Highness, consisting of eight unmarried daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, viz.:—Lady Margaret Scott, Lady Laura Phipps, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Lady Muriel Campbell, Lady Caroline Gordon Lennox, Lady Alberta Hamilton, Lady Alexandrina Murray and Lady Ernestine Edgcombe.

THE CEREMONY.

It was remarked that her Majesty, though adhering to the deep mourning which has become characteristic of the Royal attire, introduced into it certain modifications tending to relieve the sombre effect. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel, and the Duke of Edinburgh the uniform of his naval rank. Their Royal Highnesses Princes Arthur and Leopold wore the Highland dress, which has always been a favourite costume with the younger members of the Royal family. The service was performed by the Lord Primate. Impressive under any circumstances, the marriage ceremony on this occasion was especially interesting. The youth and station of the bride, the character of the assembly before whom she plighted her troth, the clear tones of the Archbishop's voice produced a deep effect upon the spectators; and at the point where the minister is to add his blessing it was almost a relief to hear the choir chant the *Ixvii. Psalm*.

The Queen, in person, gave away the bride, responding to the inquiry made by the Primate with a gesture full of dignity and determination.

The ceremony over, the bride was warmly embraced by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales; and, leaning upon the arm of her husband, her Royal Highness was then conducted to the White Drawing-room, the Royal procession accompanying and attending them, and, in presence of the dignitaries of the Church, the registry of the marriage was attested in due form.

As the procession quitted the chapel Spohr's march from his oratorio of the "*Fall of Babylon*" was performed. The taste governing these selections will be evident when attention is pointed to the fact that of the greatest musicians four were represented in their masterpieces.

Luncheon was served privately to the members of the Royal family in the Oak Room. The visitors were entertained at a buffet in the great Waterloo Gallery, the favourite apartment for holding State banquets given by the Sovereign.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL COUPLE FOR OSBORNE.

The public were admitted by ticket to the platform to witness the departure of the newly-wedded pair for Osborne, while crowds of people lined the streets leading from the castle to the Great Western Railway, where a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the third battalion Grenadier Guards, with the band and colours of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, Captain Garratt, and Lieutenant Douglas Pennant, and an escort of fifty troopers of the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Captain Lord Garies and Lieutenant Burnaby, were stationed. About four o'clock her Royal Highness Princess Helena and Prince Christian left the castle amid the adieus of the Queen and Royal family, and drove slowly through the crowd to the station, where the troops received them with a Royal salute, the band playing.

In attendance at the entrance to the Queen's private waiting-room were Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros; the railway company being represented by Captain Bulkeley, director; Mr. F. Saunders, secretary; Mr. J. Grierson, general manager, &c. Mr. J. Jones, the Mayor, and some members of the corporation of Windsor were also present. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar received the Prince and Princess as they alighted.

As their Royal Highnesses were walking across the platform to the saloon, Miss Florence Ewart, a little lady of five years, the daughter of Colonel Ewart, R.E., stepped forward from among the group of ladies near the entrance, and presented a beautiful bouquet to Princess Helena, who very graciously received it. Their Royal Highnesses shook hands with the little girl, and, having thanked her for the opportune gift, stepped into the saloon amid the cheering of the spectators.

At 4.15 the special train, splendidly equipped and provided by the South-Western Company, quitted the Windsor station, under the charge of Mr. Besant, for Basingstoke, which was reached at 5.50 p.m. At Basingstoke Mr. Godson, of the South-Western line, took charge of the Royal train, which then proceeded to Southampton, on the way to Osborne, where the Prince and Princess will pass the first ten days of their honeymoon. Afterwards they will go to Paris and Switzerland, and then visit the Queen at Balmoral.

A BRIDE WITH A "WILL OF HER OWN."—A circumstance took place in one of the Paris churches, the other day, which proves that a soft exterior often conceals a stern will. A young woman of the humbler classes was married to a young man in the same sphere of life. The priest had gone through the *conjungo*, and was making a few appropriate remarks exhorting the young couple to mutual affection and fidelity. After he had finished, the bride, whose turn it was, briefly said, "*Monsieur le Curé, if my husband conduct himself as he ought to do, I promise that my conduct towards him shall be irreproachable; but if he do not, why I will not bind myself to oblige anything you have said.*" That was candid.



MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS HELENA AND PRINCE C



IAN IN THE CHAPEL ROYAL, WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

HISTORY does, and must, repeat itself, so long as human beings who make history are essentially the same in all ages. In Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" there is this remarkable passage in the account of the battle of Mollwitz: "Iron ramrods against wooden. Five shots to two." The Prussians had iron ramrods, the invention of "the old Dessauer," or Prince Anhalt Dessau, a notable General in the Prussian army. The Austrian ramrods were still of wood, liable to break, and when swollen by the wet to get jammed and fastened inextricably in the slides, and thus the guns became useless; and behold the result: five shots to two in favour of iron ramrods against wood. Well, what have we seen lately in the reports of the war in Bohemia? Is it not something very much like the above? "Needle-guns, or, rather, say breech-loaders, against the old muzzle-loading firelocks. Five shots, perhaps nine, to two." And this is said of the same nations: Prussia has the breech-loaders, Austria the old firelocks. And here again is something like a repetition of history:—"Battle being once seen to be inevitable," says Carlyle, "it was Frederick's plan not to wait for it, but to give it." Thanks to Frederick William (Frederick the Great's father), there is no army, nor ever was any, in such continual preparation. Military people say some countries take six months, some twelve, to get in motion for war. But in three weeks Prussia can be across the marches and upon the throat of its enemy. This was Prussia in 1744, and how exactly has Prussia proved to be the same, and done the same, in 1866! In short, Prussia then was always ready, and is now; Austria then was unready, and is now; in 1744 Prussia had iron ramrods, Austria still wooden; in 1866 Prussia has the needle breech-loader, and Austria the muzzle-loading rifle. In 1744 Prussia, in three weeks was across the marches and upon the throat of its enemy, no one hindering it in Saxony, no one hindering it in the mountain passes; and, in three weeks, almost to a day, in this year, 1866, it has, no one hindering it, made the same swift "tiger spring," and is now upon the throat of its enemy, choking out the life of it.

Once more, let me say a word or two on the material of the two armies. The Prussian army is composed entirely of Germans, all to a man educated, and all inspired by a national idea. The Austrian army is composed of many races, and, comparatively, of few Germans. This will be seen if we look to the composition of the Austrian nation. From Mr. Martin's excellent "Statesman's Guide," a work especially valuable now, we learn that, of the thirty-five millions of people composing the population of the Austrian empire, only 8,200,000 are Germans. The rest are as follows:—Bohemians, 3,600,000; Poles, 2,200,000; Russians, 2,800,000; Slavonians, 1,210,000; Croats, 1,360,000; Servians, 1,470,000; Bulgarians, 25,000; Magyars, 5,050,000; Italians, &c., 3,050,000; Eastern Romans, 2,700,000; members of other races, 1,430,000. So you see that, while the Prussian army is compact, homogeneous, all educated, the Austrian is made up of different races, which do not even understand each other's speech; most of them probably utterly ignorant of the cause of the war and utterly indifferent about it; and, so far from being educated, like the Prussians, are, many of them, hardly civilised. What chance, then, has Austria against Prussia? The answer must be—none. And if Austria be wise—hard as it may be—she will submit to her inevitable destiny, and be content to be the second Power in Germany instead of the first. Indeed, I strongly suspect that the days of Austria are numbered. It is not an old kingdom, this Austria, if we consider it, but the remnant of an old empire—the old empire of Germany—from which the best of the nations have revolted or been taken away, leaving her a most miscellaneous lot, which it will cost her a vast deal of trouble to hold together.

Of home politics I have little to say; the Conservative Government is an accomplished fact, and, on the whole, I think that, granted a Conservative Government, it is not a bad one altogether. There are one or two questionable appointments; Lord Cranbourne to be Secretary for India is more than questionable; but then, as one said, "We were obliged to put him somewhere," and (I am not quoting now) we put him where he would be least observed. But the most curious appointment is that of Lord Henry Lennox to the secretaryship of the Admiralty. If Lord Derby had searched from the Land's End to the Hebrides he could not have found a man more utterly unfitted for this place. When the rumour got to the clubs it was generally supposed to be a joke, and everybody laughed consumedly at the notion; but it is not a joke, but an undoubted fact, I believe. Fortunately for the noble Lord, he will have nothing to do in the House of Commons but to bring down a box hooked on to his delicate finger, as Sir John Pakington will do all the business there. I know not why men should laugh at the appointment of Mr. Corry to the Educational Department. I dare say he knows nothing specially about the business there, but that has never been considered a disqualification for office. What did Sir John Pakington or the Duke of Somerset know about the business of First Lord of the Admiralty when they were first appointed? The rule ought to be that a man should be appointed to preside over an office who has been junior in that office, and thus got insight and training. But the rule is that men with little or no knowledge are appointed to preside over departments. Mr. Corry must do as others do—learn his task. Meanwhile, the duties of his office must be left unperformed, or be performed by the chief clerks. This year he will have nothing to do in Parliament; by next, he will, if he be not too dull, have got himself tolerably coached up. Perhaps, he may have nothing to do next year; for, probably, before the education vote can be got on, he and his colleagues may receive their mittimus. In that case, he will have received his salary for learning.

There is hope for England yet! A Lennox to the rescue! The *Telegraph* of Tuesday contained the following announcement:—

The secretaryship of the Admiralty has been offered by Lord Derby to Lord Henry Lennox, who, in accepting the post, has intimated his desire to devote to the performance of the duties allotted to him his earnest and unceasing attention.

No human being who has happened to set eyes on Lord Henry Lennox, and heard him open those golden lips of his, will despair of the universe when he has declared that he is desirous of attending to his duties. I should like to see a cartoon of "Lord Henry Lennox desiring to devote to the performance of duties allotted to him his earnest and unceasing attention." It is a subject worthy of Mr. Leighton's pencil.

Without offering any opinion on the question, I present a curious suggestion from a member of a volunteer corps, upon the prize-shooting system, as exemplified at Wimbledon and elsewhere. It is as follows:—No better plan for crushing the universality of good rifle-shooting in England could have been devised than the system which culminates at Wimbledon. The entirety of the prizes of the kingdom are rapidly becoming absorbed into a limited circle of professional shooters. Just as cricketing, from being a national sport in which tradesmen and artisans would indulge on a holiday, has now been made a matter of clubs of gentlemen and players, with professional batmen and bowlers, and danger and ridicule to all who seek it as an occasional recreation, so this volunteer rifle-shooting is being gradually converted from the accomplishment of the many to the study, emolument, and even the livelihood of the select. The great mass of the volunteers will not go in and pay the unnecessarily heavy entrance-fees demanded at Wimbledon, where even a trial-shot costs sixpence. They know well enough that they stand no chance against the scores of well-known men whose names are to be seen in every list of winners. Consequently, such men are satisfied with passing creditably through their "classes." Prize-winning, or "pot-shooting," has now become a business. There is, perhaps, scarcely a metropolitan volunteer who does not know at least one sample of a professional rifleman who has abandoned his other business to subscribe himself as "honorary member" of one or even more volunteer regiments for the mere purpose of shooting for prizes and of carrying them off, and who finds his time and money profitably thus invested. Those who have more useful avocations, and to encourage whose proficiency with the rifle prizes were primarily instituted, find themselves compelled to abandon hopeless contests. Pot-shooters carry off the cups, money, and prize-rifles (of the best make) for future matches, and the country finds

itself with a hundred first-rate marksmen instead of a hundred thousand excellent shots.

The "Dramatic College Annual" for this year, published at the late fête, deserves, at least, a few words of grave reproof. There are passages in it which suggest the inspiration of certain wicked old periodicals of a quarter of a century ago. On this point we can here add no more. But surely it was a very poor compliment to the many well-known writers whose names appear on the titlepage of the "Annual," to drag them into such worse than questionable company. On other points the "Annual" is almost equally amenable to censure. What does the pleasure-seeking public care about the petty, querulous personalities to be found throughout the periodical, always, by-the-way, by unsigned contributors? All these, and particularly the attacks upon the music-halls, are in the worst possible taste. More especially is this proved when it is remembered that the music-hall "comic" singers were allowed a booth. Are they to participate in the future benefits of the Dramatic College? If not, why need or accept their services? Surely the public, contributing to the assistance of decayed actors, does not contemplate affording an almshouse and pension to the original producer of "Slap, bang! here we are again!" who was at the palace in full force and a pink hat!

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

I have before me a letter from a lady correspondent relating to a magazine, which I will not this month mention by name. My correspondent complains that, although the people behind the scenes must have known very well that the magazine would come to an end immediately, all the usual notices, including the one which refers to the sending in of articles, were published in the May number, and that a tale is broken off in the middle. Well, this is very vexing; and nobody expected that this magazine—a magazine without a specialité—would succeed. But the blame need not be so great as my correspondent thinks; and, great or small, it is impossible to fix it. In the first place, the fate of a magazine may not really be known till up to the very last moment at which it would have to go to press; indeed, that would most likely be the way of it; and, then, these "notices," and so on, are matters of routine. Generally, it may be observed that the business element in literature, involving this kind of routine, is much greater and much more puzzling to writers than is supposed. They don't know things, or they can't help things. So many persons are concerned in carrying on a paper or a magazine that there is never complete concert between them; and, as I have myself suffered from being a mere cog in a wheel—under an obligation of loyal silence, too—I can't be hard upon others.

As to sending in contributions to magazine editors "on spec," I am dead against it. The whole system is as vile a lottery as any that ever was invented. I think I never in all my life sent half a dozen articles to magazines "on spec;" but I know how such things go, and it seems to me that every person who does it is doing an unwise thing. It is true, the risk is his own; but the chances are a thousand to one against him. Of course, nobody starts a magazine without having something like a staff around him, and the fair thing would be to insert some such notice as this:—"We do not solicit contributions from strangers, and would dissuade our readers from sending such contributions, because their chance is small." All the talk about editors thirsting for clever contributions, and being "sure to find out rising talent" is rubbish. Strongly marked characteristics of any kind tell against a manuscript in the majority of instances, and contributors are usually of two classes:—

1. Contributors who do as they like with the Editor; and
 2. Contributors with whom the Editor does as he likes.
- In other words, there are great guns whom he can't refuse, but he indemnifies himself by refusing little guns. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule; but it may be added that the more "respectable" the periodical the more strictly true will this rule be found.

On the whole, then, I sympathise with the annoyance of the writer of this letter; but such cases as she refers to are not infrequent, and they are merely indices of a thoroughly bad system. It is of no use fixing on a particular case, in which, for what one knows, there may be hardship all round. When a magazine has failed, all persons concerned must be suffering mortification and loss. In this case the blunder was the old blunder, starting a magazine that was simply another magazine—i.e., one without a leading characteristic or distinguishing plan. Nobody ever supposed it would go on; but it began rather "tragically," and I always handled it tenderly because I fancied the editor was a man of very sensitive self-respect. Has my fair correspondent anything else to say?

One word about being left with a tale unfinished. Unless the story is "a real ring-tailed roarer" that's an advantage; for in the majority of cases the catastrophe is so bad that the reader is better without it. What do you say to that for an original observation? "Paradox." Ah! I knew you'd say that; but I don't care.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Happy is that journalist who is in a position to make a statement which he is certain no one will contradict. The weather is hot, and very hot—a fact which cannot be disputed; and hot weather is not favourable to the dramatic art—another fact which nobody in a position to judge will endeavour to deny. There is no news this week; at least, hardly any to write of. Bulwer's bombastic and effective play of "The Lady of Lyons" has been brought out at the OLYMPIC, with Miss Kate Terry and Mr. Neville as the heroine and hero. "David Garrick" and "Lord Dundreary Married and Done For" still run at the HAYMARKET; and I hear that Miss Marie Wilton's light troupe are doing wonders at Manchester. The event of the week has been the Dramatic College fête at the CRYSTAL PALACE, which, being a thorough piece of organised personation and performance, comes within your Lounge's province. The entertainments were various and attractive, as usual. There was Richardson's Show, which performed two thrilling dramas; Addison and Robins's Grand Sensation Waxwork; Professor Toole's Chinese Exhibition; the Magic Temple; the Hall of Merry Momus (not serious Momus, you perceive, but merry Momus), where the celebrities of the music-halls sang, played, and recited; the Pagoda of Fychow, with the real Chang, Lady Chang, and their attendants; the White Lilies of the Prairie, a group of sham Ethiopian serenaders; a fairy singing-bird, a very ingenious piece of mechanism; a Fairy Post-office; a Gipsy Cave; La Montana Espiral; a Royal Dramatic College Betting-ring, with short-petticoated female jockeys; a National Dog Show; a Cat Show; Mrs. Howard Paul's Pavilion of Pincushions; several Aunt Sallys; a Punch and Judy; an Outrageous Ourang-outang; a Californian cart; and a wonderful dwarf. I find I have not yet mentioned the Fancy Fair, where, as usual, ladies connected with the theatrical profession presided, and offered for sale and sold articles for ornament and use. As a whole, the entertainments, exhibitions, &c., were good—best among all was Professor Toole's Chinese Exhibition; and of the perambulating shows the Outrageous Ourang-outang bore the palm. The Derby Betting-ring was a failure—and deservedly so. It was in bad taste, and in that worst of bad taste—theatrical bad taste. I trust that a large sum has been gathered this year for the Dramatic College, and that the enormous expenses which, it has been remarked in two or three journals, have eaten up three fourths of the income of the college will be reduced to a minimum. Merry-making, fun, fooling, and absurdity are excellent things in the cause of charity; but a shilling subscribed to a charitable institution should be to that institution itself as near twelve pence as possible. From another point of view, too, the annual Dramatic College fête is capable of improvement. Those who get up a charity must be above any suspicion that they are endeavouring to advertise themselves. Charity is one thing, self-advertisement another and a very different thing. If actors wish their art to be placed upon a level with other arts and with the liberal professions, they must consider how much the members of other arts and of the liberal professions sacrifice. No poet, novelist, or painter prints in large letters that he is the greatest living poet, novelist, or painter in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. No bar-

rister touts for briefs, no medical practitioner worthy of the name advertises. Perpetual allusions to one's own personal achievements are in bad taste, even at a Fancy Fair. So is kissing; so are short petticoats. It is a tiresome task to have to ventilate these commonplaces; but it would seem that theatrical people are especially obtuse to what the rest of the world sees very clearly. That the artists who work for the benefit of the Dramatic College for two days every year work with a will and with the best motives is indisputable. They are a capital ship's crew, but they want head and helm sadly; and, unfortunately, they cannot expect to find either one or the other in the so-called soi-disant chiefs of their calling.

FINE ARTS.

THE WORKS OF THE LATE MR. GODFREY SYKES, AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

THE famous old charitable maxim, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," is one that the friends of the dead would, in too many cases, have done well to remember ere they subjected, with an obtrusiveness that must attract notice, one (who can no longer defend himself) to criticisms which but for their zeal he might have altogether escaped. If they would let us see only the good concerning the dead we should be saved much unnecessary pain in the discharge of our duty as critics. It is sufficiently unpleasant to have to condemn the well-intentioned and arduous efforts of men who still live, either to defend their work or show them how to profit by the criticism which points its faults. But when we are compelled in the interests of art to censure works whose author, probably, did not contemplate their exhibition, but which his injudicious friends put forward in a manner calculated to injure art and propagate error, if not unhesitatingly checked by those whose duty it is to do so, we may well feel that the difficulties of our position as conscientious critics are needlessly, almost wantonly, aggravated.

The authorities at South Kensington seem possessed of a fatal tendency to injure those whom they would fain assist. The museum, if its own report is to be believed, has given the world many children of genius; but it has unfortunately, like a careless mother, overlaid them ere they could crown promise with performance. We therefore heard of this exhibition with pain. We felt sure that (let the late Mr. Sykes's merits be what they might) there was certain to be some unhappy blunder by which the exhibition would become a disadvantage instead of a benefit to his reputation.

When our readers learn that Mr. Sykes was the artist who designed the wrapper of the *Cornhill Magazine*, they will admit that he was no slight master of decorative art. That most felicitous design is but an example of his excellence in that particular walk. He possessed an instinctive appreciation of the combinations of lines and contours which most please the eye, and his taste in applying ornamentation is remarkable. These faculties are rare, and, what is more, are hardly recognised as they deserve. Because it appears easy to draw a scroll, a flower, or a vegetable, people do not consider how difficult it is to apply them in combination to the detail of ornament. The more suitable the decoration, the less is it remarked, being subordinate, as it should be, to the general effect, and therefore certain not to be perceived unless we analyse the pleasure produced by the whole work. Mr. Sykes devoted his powers to ornamentation, and, in the catholic spirit of a true artist, never scrupled to apply them even to the commonest objects. He has designed garden-pots, tobacco-boxes—even umbrella-handles; but he has done so in a way to make them art-treasures, and has consequently done good service in educating the popular mind, by familiarising it with what is beautiful. A series of drawings for an alphabet (98, 99) should be inspected if our readers wish to see how a true artist can convey lessons in beauty in the simplest form.

Unfortunately, owing to his connection with South Kensington, Mr. Sykes had to apply his skill to things far more difficult to render beautiful than an umbrella-handle or a garden-pot. He had to supply decorations for the façade of the Exhibition building in 1862, and for those arcades at the Horticultural Gardens, which appear to be an architectural compromise between the supper-boxes at Cremorne and the catacombs at Highgate. He had also to ornament the permanent building which is being erected to replace the old "Boilers" at South Kensington, and which, though it stands in some need of the decorator's aid, is nevertheless the best work that South Kensington has ever produced.

To so much of the exhibition now presented to the public as concerns Mr. Sykes's decorative art we have only praise to award. His designs will teach more at a glance of the necessities, requirements, and limits of ornamentation than could be learnt from a thousand treatises. Simple, broad, and beautiful; with all the grace derivable from skilful combinations of lines and curves, in symmetric proportions, and with considerable success in the harmonies of colour, they should be formed into a permanent collection for the benefit of the art-students of the Government school.

Beyond these we would rather not have to go. Mr. Sykes was not a master of figure-drawing. In attempting to follow Michael Angelo, he has achieved only the largeness and coarseness of Fuseli. His designs for the mosaics of Raphael and Michael Angelo are not quite so bad as Mr. Cope's Fra Angelico, but they are not many degrees better. But if he failed in figures he succeeded no better in oils. The promoters of the exhibition would have best consulted his fame if they had omitted some sixty canvases, of which not more than half a dozen are even passable—the best being a "Portrait of a Lady" (61). Neither in composition nor in colour (except in some fine effects—"An Iron-furnace" (No. 8), for example, are they calculated to increase his fame; and they might have been easily spared, together with some notes of skies, &c., in water-colours, which, though valuable enough to the artist himself, are not of sufficient merit to demand the publicity of a couple of screens.

The error arises from the fact that the arrangers of the collection have forgotten that South Kensington is not the whole world. These pictures may be interesting to the personal friends and fellow-workers of the late Mr. Sykes; but, unfortunately, in a short life, which might almost be described as only a long illness, he had not sufficient time to make himself known to the general public; and the public, therefore, having no reason to regard them as relics of a departed favourite, may be pardoned if it judges them simply as works of art—and condemns them accordingly.

Perhaps the wisest step the South Kensington department could take would be to withdraw the catalogue, re-arrange the collection (omitting, at all events, all the oil paintings), and then open it to the public with a new catalogue, prefaced, if prefaced it must be, by a simple and grammatical record of the artist's career, and perhaps a few remarks on decorative art. They would thus do justice to Mr. Sykes and confer a benefit on the public, in making it acquainted with one of the most skilful designers of ornament that modern times have known—an artist whose decorative works are as full of grace as they are free from mannerism, and who evoked beauty from the least-promising materials and under the most unfavourable influences.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Italian papers publish an official correspondence between General the Baron John, of the Austrian army, and General La Marmora, touching a report that three chassours, wounded and captured by the Italians at Santa Lucia, had been barbarously hanged. According to the tale, the sufferers were rescued by their countrymen, and two of them recovered, but the third went mad. General John vaunted the proofs given by his own side that they had treated prisoners of war as they treated their own soldiers. In his reply, General La Marmora expressed his surprise at such a complaint, to which he should have paid no attention if it had not been signed by a General officer of the Imperial army; since the striking proofs of the honour and humanity with which they had behaved to prisoners of war. The most scrupulously-rigid inquiry had been instituted, however, to ascertain whether anything had occurred even resembling the incident; but the Austrian commander might assure himself that the Italian papers notice, not only the inherent improbabilities of the tale, but the total absence of any evidence or witnesses to sustain it; though, of course, the resuscitated invalids might easily have been brought forward.

Literature.

The Lancet Sanitary Commission on Workhouse Infirmaries of London. Lancet Office.

Few revelations have startled and shocked public feeling so greatly as those which have recently been made of the condition and management of the workhouse infirmaries of London. The whole system—or rather lack of system—upon which the poorhouses of the metropolis are conducted has been found, on investigation, to be faulty and rotten; but perhaps the worst and most revolting of the whole is the condition of the infirmaries, or so-called sick wards. Practically, a workhouse is, from its very nature, to a large extent a hospital—a receptacle for sick, lame, and impotent persons—and should be constructed and managed as a hospital. Should be, we say; but experience and inquiry have shown that the very reverse is the case. To insufficient space and faulty construction have been added want of classification of the inmates according to the nature of their respective ailments; bad nursing, or rather no nursing at all; inferior and inappropriate diet; inadequate medical attendance, bad medicine, and an utter inattention to the proper administration of such drugs as were supplied. In addition to all this, and aggravating all other evils tenfold, were the facts that in scarcely a single instance were paid and skilled nurses employed, and that the pauper nurses, besides being incompetent and careless, appropriated to their own use the beer, wine, spirits, and other comforts ordered for the sick, and got drunk by the frauds practised. That such a state of things could exist under the supervision and with the tacit sanction, at least, of boards of guardians who were supposed to be intelligent, humane, and conscientious gentlemen, was the most astounding fact of the whole affair. But that these abuses did exist, and with the tacit sanction of the guardians, has been proved beyond a doubt—first in the reports of the *Lancet* commission, and subsequently, and consequently, by the investigations undertaken under the auspices of the Poor-Law Board. As, however, the official inquiries have all followed the revelations made by the *Lancet* commissioners, it is to these gentlemen, and to the enterprise of the journal which employed them, that we owe our knowledge of the horrors of our workhouse infirmaries, as well as the partial ameliorations that have been made, and the chances that exist of a thorough remedy of most glaring abuses being ere long applied.

The volume before us contains the reports furnished by its commissioners to the *Lancet*, and published in the columns of that journal, from which they have now been reprinted. We cannot, for our part, help thinking that the writer of the Introduction to the reports is somewhat over-kind to the guardians when he says that it is not so much individuals as the system that is to blame for the evils that exist. To blame "the system" has been a favourite course in more things than workhouse management, and has saved not a few delinquents from the consequences of their misconduct; but no system can be either good or bad except in so far as it is well or ill worked by individuals. Upon individuals, then—upon responsible officials—should blame be laid and punishment inflicted whenever and wherever mismanagement, neglect, and cruelty are proved to have been perpetrated.

It was in April, 1865, after the exposures in the cases of the men Daly and Gibson, that the *Lancet* commission was appointed. The gentlemen nominated—Mr. Ernest Hart, of St. Mary's Hospital; Dr. Anstie, of Westminster Hospital; and Dr. Carr, of Blackheath—were all thoroughly competent, by experience and earnestness, for the task committed to their hands; and no one can read the reports in the volume before us without being convinced that they discharged their duties in an able, honest, and skilful manner. And they are not without their reward. Although much yet requires to be done—indeed, a thorough change in the whole management and treatment of the sick poor is needed—considerable improvements have been made upon the state of affairs which obtained when the *Lancet* commissioners commenced their labours. Thus, "at Bermondsey and at Shoreditch the resolution has been taken to employ a staff of paid nurses; at Lewisham considerable structural improvements have been made; at St. Giles's a more liberal dietary has been introduced; at the Strand Union measures have been taken to construct a new infirmary in the country; at St. Pancras further nurses have been employed and other improvements made; at St. Marylebone two night-nurses have been engaged, and baths, towels, and hair-brushes have been multiplied. Our suggestions have also been adopted in many important particulars, we believe, at Lambeth and at St. George-the-Martyr; and, no doubt, other alterations have been adopted elsewhere which have not come under our notice, as these chances to have done." These are important results, and the proprietors of the *Lancet* may well regard them as a "splendid compensation" for their labours. But more—much more—requires to be done. Above all things, a rigid watch must be kept upon the way in which the guardians and their underlings conduct themselves, so that the public may be sure that pretended are real improvements. The public, the press, and the Association for Improving the Management of Workhouse Infirmaries must not rest content till the sick poor have secured to them the same advantages of "pure air, good baths, efficient ward arrangements, skilled nursing, sufficient and unfettered medical attendance, proper medicine, and wholesome diet which are supplied to the inmates of the voluntary hospitals."

We cannot at present enter more fully into the details of abuses disclosed in these reports. We recommend all who feel an interest—and who does not?—in the proper care of the infirm sick and poor to carefully study the volume before us; and, in conclusion, we promise our best aid, as opportunity shall offer, in forwarding the needed reforms. The summing-up of the Introduction to these reports we heartily indorse:—

Patch up the present system as we may, and it will still continue to be a scandal and reproach. Foreigners coming over here are not slow to discover that the public hospitals of London, of which we boast so much, accommodate but a small portion of the sick. The State hospitals are in workhouse wards. They are closed against observation; they pay no heed to public opinion; they pay no toll to science. They contravene the rules of hygiene; they are under the government of men profoundly ignorant of hospital rules. They are separate from the world of medical observation and from the sphere of benevolent and voluntary visitation and aid. The doctor and patient are alike the objects of a pinching parsimony. There is neither uniformity, nor liberality, nor intelligence in the management. If all were present, they must still be badly conducted. For there can be no worse type of hospital steward than the workhouse master; no worse influences under which sick wards can exist than side by side with the wards for able-bodied paupers. To perpetuate thirty-nine bad hospitals where half a dozen good ones will suffice would be an act of grave and dangerous misgovernment.

Twelve Months with Fredrika Bremer, in Sweden. By MARGARET HOWITT. London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

In a very beautiful preface to this volume, by Mrs. Mary Howitt, an apology is offered for "details which may appear trifling," and the apology is founded upon the idea that they all bear more or less upon the character and life of Miss Bremer. The apology will be cordially accepted by all readers; but the "details" are interesting rather as touches which go to complete the picture of life in Sweden which these volumes present than as relating to Miss Bremer, of whom, perhaps, little that is new is to be found in the pages before us. Her story, simple and uneventful as it is, has been told over and over again, and her books are familiar in every household. Swedish life, just as she exhibited it for us in her stories, we find depicted in these pages. Here are all the old features over again—the simplicity and sociability of the people; the general air of crispness which belongs to a life so much of which has to be spent in cold weather; the tendency to enthusiasms, great and small, which makes these northern folk so charming—we had almost said so amusing; and last, not least (we hope the word will give no offence) a certain juvenile, unconscious snobbishness, hard to define or to illustrate, but which does play its part, in spite of the sociability of which we spoke. All this lies upon the surface of Miss Howitt's agreeable volumes. The people that come before us are just like grown-up children; the very Court seems a court of

marionettes. Miss Howitt does not see anything funny, apparently, in telling English readers that "Baron de Geer is the author of the novels 'Heart Emotions' and 'S. H. T.,' but has now abandoned fiction for the higher and more momentous study of mankind which is required for the statesman;" or that "Miss Bremer grieves over his tendency to Rationalism," and reads Mill on "Representative Government" at his instigation. But we confess to smiling over the simplicity of the gossiping mind which records for English readers that "Baron de Geer" was the author of "Heart Emotions at Dalrik." It affects one—to borrow an illustration from "Felix Holt"—as little as an offer of dignities in an unknown country. But, let us be understood—these are things to be smiled at, not laughed at. Miss Howitt is a lady of fine intelligence, and has produced an interesting book. It is not very thrilling to be told that "Fröken Eselde" wrote a memoir of Sophie Adlersparre in the *Home Magazine*; or that Baron de Geer "is connected with business in China" (how sweetly vague!); but these things are mere chips in porridge; and the only thing we complain of is, "that the three Mesdames Vendelkrika, the poor dressmakers with weak eyes," and "Mrs. Widow Visbur," are spoken of with a little of that juvenile snobbishness to which we have just referred. But it is a satisfaction to know that "Hulda says that in the course of her life she has had many remarkable dreams." It has happened to us to hear a lady make exactly the same observation. Have any of our readers ever heard anything like it? We will beg leave to quote two touching anecdotes of

FREDRIKA BREMER'S CHILDHOOD.

There were several children at Arsta; some elegant, and outwardly gifted by nature. Fredrika was not one of these; she was clumsy, and had a something peculiar about her. Her mother, a beautiful and stately woman, never either encouraged or praised the apparently ungifted child, whose whole soul almost adored her, and admired and wondered at her beauty. One day, Fredrika, in a sort of wanton recklessness, cut her front hair quite close, and the next morning, hearing her mother's approaching footsteps, a thrill of alarm passed through her, and she became conscious of having committed an unheard-of offence. To her utter astonishment, however, her mother on seeing her, exclaimed, "Why, child, what has come to thee? Thou look'st quite handsome! Thy forehead is not so low as I imagined!" That was enough. From that day the child patiently extracted her long-growing front hair by the roots, till it finally ceased to grow. One of her most earnest prayers to God was that her mother might manifest love towards her.

Baron Wrede, otherwise the Bremer's "Cousin Fabian," spent much of his youth with his relatives at Arsta, joining in the glees and chorales which they sang in the large upper hall. He took part in an opera which Miss Bremer composed at the age of twelve—a wonderful little play, full of shepherds and shepherdesses and amazing events. It was performed in state in the upper dining-room, and went off with éclat. One thing, however, was wanting to the young authoress and composer—the applause and admiration of her parents. They said nothing, and poor Fredrika went to bed disconsolate. It struck her, however, that surely between themselves the parents would pass some judgment on her work, and, whether it were favourable or not, she must learn it. She knew that it was not right to listen; nevertheless, she rose from her bed and stole on tiptoe along a little side passage to the door of her parents' chamber. She placed her ear at the keyhole and listened breathlessly. "Fredrika," Yes! she caught her own name; and, trembling with excitement, heard her mother say, "I never knew such a wonderful child as our Fredrika; we may look for something extraordinary in her as a woman!" Oh, the joy of that moment to the poor little listener! It extinguished the memory of many a secret heartache. The mother's prophecy proved true, and she lived to be justly proud of her daughter, whom in after-life she fully appreciated and compensated with deep affection.

We can recommend the book as being really pleasant reading, and the little woodcuts as having a naïveté about them which harmonises with the general tone of the text. There is a photographic portrait of Miss Bremer, and one of the Queen Dowager of Sweden, the latter showing a countenance the expression of which is extremely beautiful.

A Life's Love. By the Author of "Heiress of the Blackburnfoot." Two vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

This new novel, by a writer whose former attempt was a pleasant success, takes us to some times and scenes pleasant to look back upon. It begins admirably, with some lifelike pictures of Glasgow society as it existed in the year 1766. This was the time when tobacco-lords flourished and cotton-lords had not been dreamed of; when distinctions of society were ten times more rigidly marked than they are in these days, and marked equally by dress as by the *taboo*. The tobacco-lords wore scarlet cloaks, cocked hats, and golden-headed canes; whilst "their own flesh and blood," as the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer would say, had to be content with mere snuff-brown, and something in woolen from the knee downward. The eyes of the scarlet cloak had an elevation of 90 degs. or thereby, as snuff-brown passed by in humility, glad of the faintest welcome from the stately trade patrician. Douglas Jerrold's "Wholesales do not mix with Retailers" is true to life indeed; but it is not exclusively modern, nor is it exclusively London. Something of the vein indicated runs attractively throughout these two volumes; and with an apparent truthfulness which seems to make the reader eye-witness, and to put the writer on the solemn authority of his oath. But it so happens that before the book is finished the tobacco-lords are in a state of suffering, and the cotton-lords are seeing their way to sweeping the field of prosperity. But there is another class of people, more interesting still, with which the book opens. At a Hallowe'en party, there is Dr. John Moore, a physician of the time, known afterwards for having written a book, which nobody now ever reads, "Zeluco," and with him his little son John, born 1761, and afterwards left alone with his glory at Corunna in 1808; and also another small nut-burning hero of five or six, subsequently known to future military chroniclers as Major-General Sir Thomas Munroe. But these people, who might have been interesting, are not followed up; and very soon the title of the book is vindicated, and the story is "love, still love." And a good love-story it is. The dandy, would-be hero, Angus, turns out badly; with a little heroism to recommend him as some of Thackeray's characters, and as much meanness. Plain John Macfarlane, the rising cotton-lord, and his excellent father, give salt to the society, and which is wanted; for, though some of the women are self-sacrificing and devoted, many are tedious, and the men are not always sufficiently strongly marked to keep hold on the attention. As a love-story this is sorrowful enough, but it is enlivened with much genuine humour, especially in the person of the romance-devourer who becomes so prosaic when in possession of a husband. We recommend "A Life's Love" as a tale of no everyday merits, or at least of more merits than pretension.

Reform and Reformers. London: S. O. Beeton.

This is what our French neighbours would call "a book de circonstance"—that is, a volume for the time. Reform has occupied a large share of public attention lately, and is likely to do so still; and therefore a sketch of past efforts in this work, and some information touching the leading workers, will not be unwelcome. This information is supplied to some extent—not in an exhaustive fashion, however—in the little work before us, which does not profess to contain anything original, but is merely a compilation from various sources, such as old magazines and other ephemeral publications. An American work on English reformers, by Mr. Staunton (not the Federal Secretary for War), has been freely laid under contribution, and some very good matter has been extracted from its pages. Interspersed with sketches of the struggles for Parliamentary Reform, Catholic Emancipation, and the abolition of slavery, we have biographical memoirs of Major Cartwright, Cobbett, O'Connell, Earl Grey, Brougham, Earl Russell, Bentham, Romilly, Cobden, &c., all which are very readable; and, if not very profound, are at least interesting at present, when some idea of what manner of men the old reformers were may be useful and instructive to those who have to carry on the work now.

Hardwicke's Crown Peerage, 1866. Compiled by EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. London: R. Hardwicke.

Mr. Hardwicke's shilling series, embracing the Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and House of Commons of the United Kingdom,

have long been well and favourably known to the public. Numerous applications having been received by the publisher for these works in a more compact and convenient form, he has printed an edition on a fine paper, and had the whole series bound up in one neat and handy volume, which is now issued, corrected up to the latest date, under the title of the "Crown Peerage." In this compendious book all the information to be found in more pretentious works is compressed; and the price, indicated by the title, places the volume within the reach of all to whom such a book of reference is a desideratum.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE following is a complete list of the new Ministry:—

CABINET.		
First Lord of the Treasury	...	The Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	...	Mr. Disraeli.
Home Secretary	...	Mr. Walpole.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	...	Lord Stanley.
Secretary for the Colonies	...	Lord Carnarvon.
Secretary for War	...	General Peel.
Secretary for India	...	Lord Cranbourne.
First Lord of the Admiralty	...	Sir J. Pakington.
Lord Chancellor	...	Lord Chelmsford.
President of the Council	...	Duke of Buckingham.
Lord Privy Seal	...	The Earl of Malmesbury.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	...	The Earl of Devon.
Chief Commissioner of Works	...	Lord J. Manners.
President of Poor-Law Board	...	Mr. Gathorne Hardy.
President of Board of Trade	...	Sir S. Northcote.

Postmaster-General ... Duke of Montrose.
Junior Lord of the Treasury ... Hon. G. Noel.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury—Colonel Taylor, Mr. G. W. Hunt.
Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Lord Belmore; Foreign Affairs, Mr. E. Egerton; Colonies, Mr. Adderley; War, Lord Longford; India, Sir J. Fergusson.

JUNIOR LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Mr. Du Cane.	Admiral Dacres.
Sir J. Hay.	Admiral G. H. Seymour.

Admiral Mylne.		
Secretary to the Admiralty	...	Lord Henry Lennox.
Attorney-General	...	Sir H. Cairns.
Solicitor-General	...	Mr. Bovill.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	...	Mr. S. Cave.
Judge-Advocate-General	...	Mr. Mowbray.
Secretary to the Poor-Law Board	...	Mr. R. Earle.
Vice-President of Council on Education	...	Mr. Corry.

IRELAND.		
Lord Lieutenant	...	Marquis of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary	...	Lord Naas.
Lord Chancellor	...	Mr. Brewster.
Attorney-General	...	Mr. George.
Solicitor-General	...	

SCOTLAND.		
Lord Advocate	...	Mr. Patton.
Solicitor-General	...	Mr. S. Gordon.

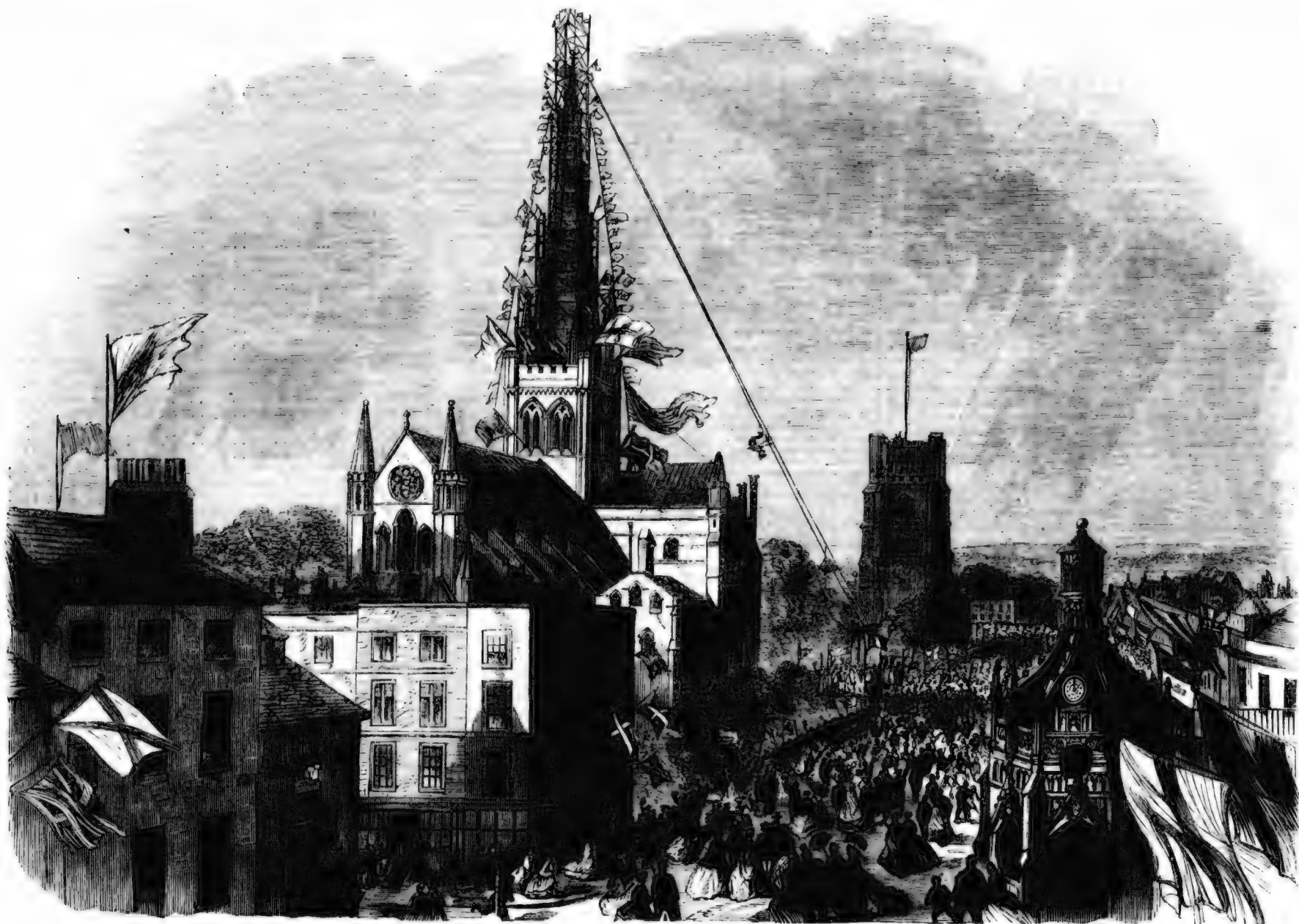
THE HOUSEHOLD.		
Lord Chamberlain	...	Earl of Bradford.
Lord High Steward	...	Duke of Marlborough.
Vice-Chamberlain	...	Lord Claud Hamilton.
Comptroller	...	Lord Royston.
Treasurer	...	Lord Burghley.
Master of the Horse	...	Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds	...	Lord Colville.

ROYAL VISIT TO A BREWERY.—On Tuesday the Prince of Wales visited the brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., at Spitalfields, and spent a considerable time in viewing the various departments of that great establishment. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Sutherland and attended by Colonel Grey. Before the Prince left the yard the men surrounded him at a respectful distance and raised a peal of hurrahs which must have been heard at a long distance from the brewery. The cheers were taken up by a dense crowd outside, who gave his Royal Highness an enthusiastic greeting as he appeared in the streets. The Prince of Wales subsequently honoured the firm by his company at luncheon.

PASSENGER AND GUARD COMMUNICATION IN RAILWAY TRAINS.—A system of electrical communication between passengers and guards, and between guards and drivers, is now in use in the mail and tidal trains of the South-Eastern Railway. The apparatus, invented by Mr. Walker, electrician to the company, is very simple in its nature and working. The passenger compartments have on each side, near the roof of the carriage, a circular box, in the centre of which is a knob, which, on being pulled, rings the bells in the guards' vans, and on the outside throws out a small glass disc set in an iron rim. The guards see at once the compartment from which the alarm-signal has been sent, and at their discretion they may at once either stop the train by signalling to the driver or proceed to the next station. Passengers cannot restore the knob to its former place after it has been pulled out, nor replace the indicator outside to its normal position. We do not know that any Act exists to meet the case; but the company state, in an intimation placed close to the apparatus, that the passengers will be "accountable for any false alarm." On Monday morning a special train left the Charing-cross station for Dover, fitted with the new apparatus. The experiments were, we believe, perfectly satisfactory. The signals between the guards, with the returns, were given with great precision; as also the signals of assumed passengers. The electrical communication is maintained by wires passing under the eaves of the carriages, and between the carriages by spiral wires. The power employed is an electrical battery in the front and rear guards' vans, of eighteen cells in each case.

FRANCE AND THE NEEDLE-GUN.—The *Evening* has received the following "communicated" note:—"In your number of the 6th you assert that the Prussian needle-gun was presented to the Emperor Napoleon two years back, and that his Majesty merely thought fit to place it among his curious arms. The gun in question was presented to the Emperor six years ago, and immediately the committee of artillery, by his Majesty's orders, engaged in the task of comparing together all the guns which land at the breach. Upwards of one hundred models were tried, and it was only last year that an arm was adopted far superior to the Prussian one. The troops at the camp of Châlons will in a short time receive a great number." A correspondent states that a few days ago, after a conversation with the Minister of War and a superior officer of artillery, the Emperor gave orders that the fabrication of muskets of the present model should immediately stop, and that 200,000 needle-guns of an improved kind should be manufactured forthwith. There is only one battalion of the camp at Châlons armed with breech-loaders. The Cent Gardes have been armed with them for some time. The Prussian needle-gun, it appears, was tried repeatedly last year, at the request of the Emperor of the French, by scientific officers. They admitted its good qualities, but raised two objections, which were considered fatal. The gun can be fired six times in a minute, but the seventh or eighth time the barrel becomes so hot that it cannot be touched. This is the first objection. The second is that the gun requires to be repeatedly cleaned, and that with a care which the soldier is not able to bestow while in action.

THE LOCK-OUT ON THE CLYDE.—This unfortunate quarrel, which was supposed to have been quite settled by the resolution of the workmen's delegates to accept the masters' terms, is in danger of breaking out again as virulently as ever. A number of riveters and carpenters still decline to resume work unless on conditions which their employers will not admit, and the latter have adopted very strong measures to put an end to the difficulty. The riveters of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Shipbuilding Company will not return to their work unless certain men at present employed by the firm be discharged. This the company refuses to do, and it is supported by the full strength of the Masters' Association, which, at a meeting on Friday week, resolved in the first place, that, unless the riveters in question returned to their work before the 26th inst., and in consideration of the fact that the riveters in full employment were supporting those who were idle, no riveters members of trades' unions would be employed by the members of the association on and after the 26th inst.; in the second place, that, as many men were still prevented from resuming work, owing to the dictation of the Trades Union, and that as they were supported by those in employment, the Masters' Association resolved that if such a course be persisted in no workmen whatever, members of trades' unions, will be employed by the masters. While this is the state of affairs on the Clyde, the shipbuilders of Newcastle have just passed a resolution recommending the iron shipbuilders on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees to reduce, on or before the 1st of August, the wages of their platers, riveters, and all other ironworkers to the extent of 10 per cent, the labourers' wages to be reduced 5 per cent. The strike in the Scotch iron trade still continues, and at least 60 blast furnaces have been damped out during the last two weeks. As each furnace can turn out 25 tons of iron per day, the iron market is soon likely to be famished. Many of the men on strike have obtained work elsewhere, but very few have yet resumed work on the masters' conditions.



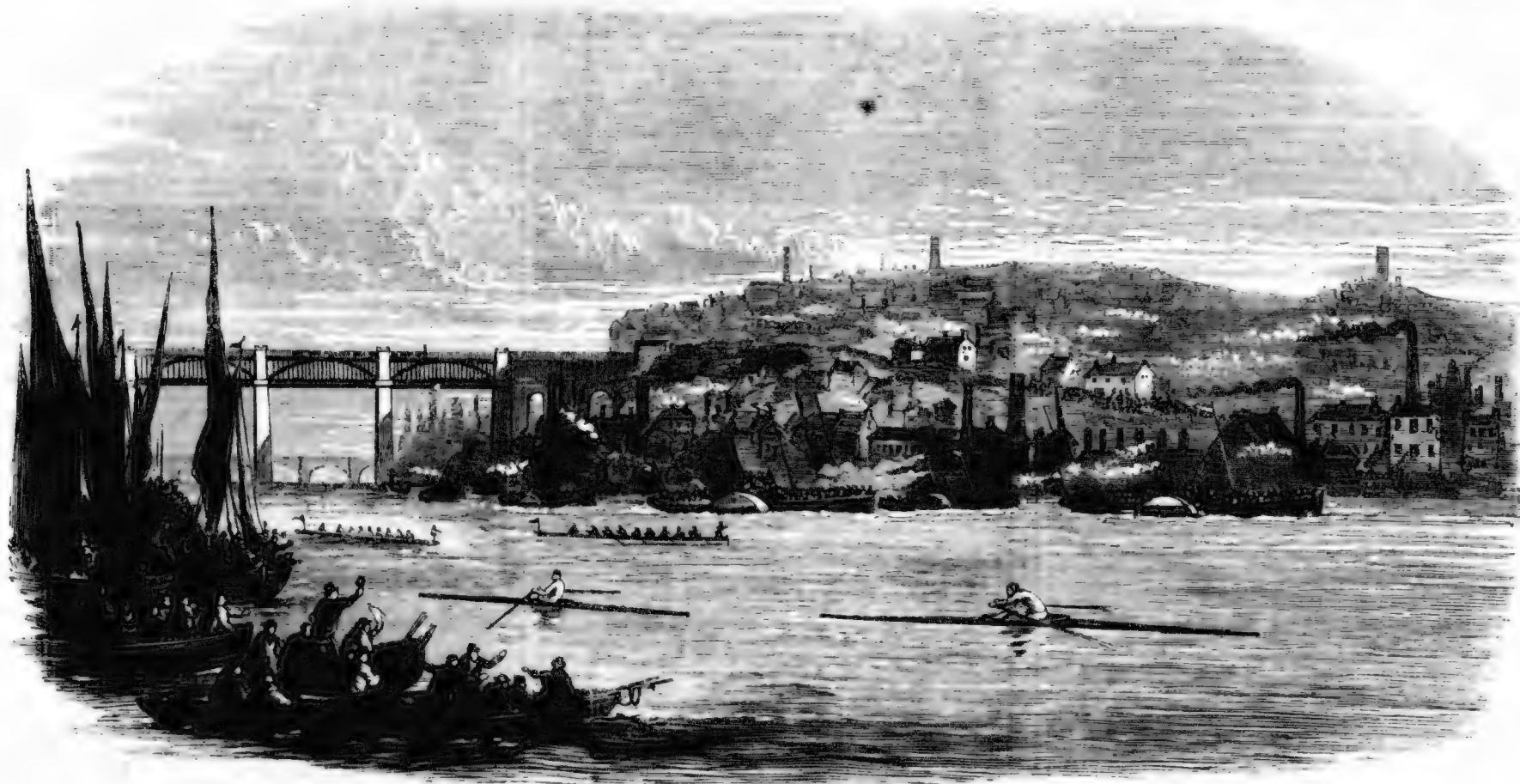
CROWNING OF THE SPIRE OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

COMPLETION OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL SPIRE.

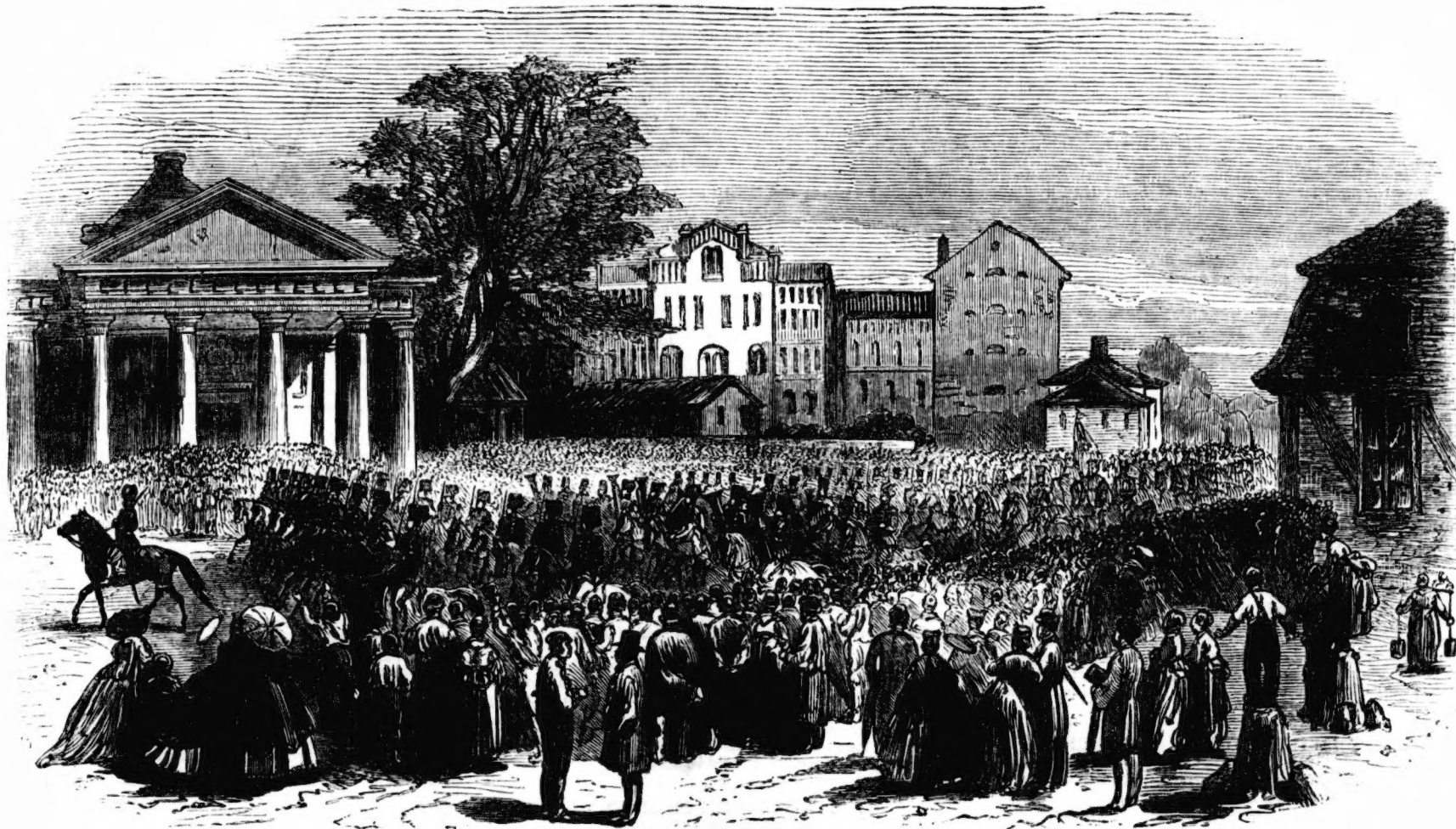
THURSDAY, the 28th ult., was the day fixed upon to commemorate the completion of the spire of Chichester Cathedral. At four o'clock in the morning the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the firing of a Royal salute, the signal for the hanging out and the unfurling of some 400 flags of every size and colour from the tower to the top of the spire, a distance of 170 ft., the uprights or supports to the ingenious and effective scaffolding being hid by streamers. At five o'clock the bells from Bishop Langton's tower rang out merry peals. Groups of citizens were early in the streets, which towards noon became thronged. At about one o'clock the people began to assemble in the grounds of Mr. E. T. Poe, Oaklands, and, preceded by the bands of the Royal Sussex Militia and 10th Sussex Rifle Volunteers, conducted by Mr. Haydn Rogers, passed down North-street in the following order:—The architect, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A.; clerk of the Works, Mr. Marshall; contractor,

Mr. Beanland; foreman, Mr. Norrie; and the seventy workmen of the cathedral. On arriving at the council-chamber they were joined by the executive committee, headed by the Duke of Richmond, the chairman, the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Dean and Chapter, and a large number of the clergy; M. J. A. Smith, M.P., and Lord H. G. Lennox, M.P., the city members; and the Mayor and Corporation, preceded by the macebearer. To these succeeded the staff of the Royal Sussex Militia, the 10th Sussex Volunteers, the boys of Oliver Whitby's school, the Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of Foresters, with a very large body of citizens and their friends. Here and there throughout the cortege were flagbearers. The procession passed the cross into West-street, the houses of which were decorated with flags, and, on arriving opposite the north transept of the cathedral, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Bishop, clergy, and gentlemen, ascended the platform erected for their reception, when at a given signal the vane or weathercock was drawn up from the platform by a running

line to the top of the spire, where it was finally fixed by Mr. Beanland and Mr. Marshall amidst the shouts of the people and the firing of cannon, the band playing the National Anthem, and "the crowning of the spire" ended. The interesting ceremony over the processionists entered the cathedral in the same order, when a short and appropriate service took place. The workmen of the cathedral were afterwards treated to a dinner in Priory Park, where a public dinner took place, some 400 of the nobility, clergy, citizens, and their friends, being present. The Duke of Richmond occupied the chair. The children of all the schools in the city were treated to cake and wine in Canon-lane. The inmates of the poor-house were regaled with roast beef and plum pudding, and afterwards admitted to the park; indeed, the entertainment committee made it a day of rejoicing for all classes. Various athletic and other sports took place in the park, where the band of the 31st Regiment played during the dinner. A grand display of fireworks closed a day that will be long remembered in the annals of Chichester.



THE BOAT-RACE AT NEWCASTLE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.



ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIAN INTO HANOVER.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACES AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

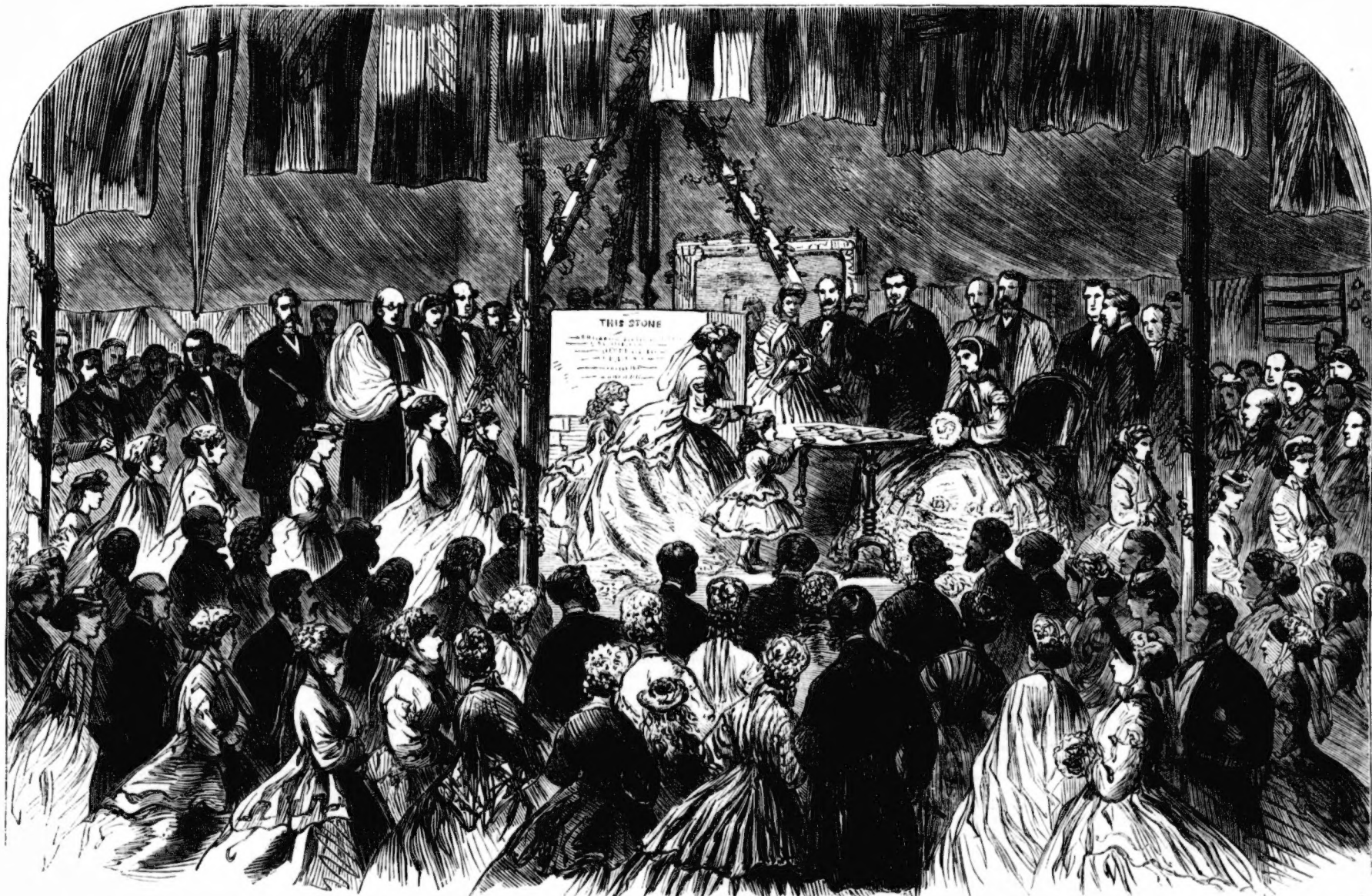
THE antagonism of scullers of this country and those of other lands has ever been regarded with much interest in a national point of view. On June 16, 1863, Richard Augustus Willoughby Green, the Australian, essayed his prowess over the English metropolitan aquatic course against Robert Chambers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was defeated; and the latter, in his turn, succumbed to Henry Kelley last year, who consequently became champion of the Thames. At the close of last season a new candidate—one from the Far West—was put in nomination to dispute the aquatic superiority with Kelley, in the person of James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, champion of America; and, after some correspondence, two matches were agreed upon between them, the first to take place on Wednesday, the 4th inst., from the High-level Bridge, on the Tyne, to Leamington point, for £250 a side; and the second, on the following day, half the course out and with a turn, for the same amount of money.

The first of these was duly contested on the day named, but a

more hollow affair it would be difficult to conceive. So strongly had the men been at variance respecting the time at which the race should come off, owing to an omission in the articles, that it was at one time thought doubtful whether there would be a race at all; but the presence of the backers and friends on the Tuesday evening, at a meeting at the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* office, resulted in the agreement that the first race should be rowed at 7.30 a.m., and the second at 8.30. At the stipulated time both men were at their places. Hamill appeared to be, as represented during his recent sojourn for training purposes in the north, very strong and thick-set, with great muscular power; he is 5 ft. 7 in. in height, weighs 11 st. 2 lb., and is twenty-seven years of age. Henry Kelley is 5 ft. 9 in., weighs 10 st. 7 lb., and is thirty-six years of age. Kelley had trained at the Dun Cow, Dunston, under Drewitt, and rowed in a very fine boat by Jewett, of that place; Hamill trained at Mr. Brown's, Blenheim House, with John Hamill and James Laughlin, accompanied by a few Americans. Betting was 6 to 4 on Kelley; both men looked very confident as they sat in their boats ready for the start,

in the presence of such a multitude as has rarely been seen at a boat-race. The start took place at 7.50, and Kelley immediately led by half a length; but so rapidly did the American ply his sculls that he became level at Davidson's mill. Kelley went away again almost immediately, and became clear at the Skinner's-burn. The difference in the respective styles of rowing was very marked and peculiar. Kelley was rowing the long, steady pull of thirty-eight or forty strokes per minute, highly effective by his finished superiority of action; while his opponent—who used shorter sculls on board, not overlapping, as Kelley's did—was taking short, sharp, round, and rapid strokes, to the number, it is said, at one time, of nearly sixty per minute. The lasting style of the Londoner was unmistakably manifest; and although the American exerted all his energies, the fortune of the day was against him. At the end of a mile Kelley was eight lengths ahead; at the Meadows house he had increased the lead to twenty lengths; at half the way to 300 yards, and he won by more than a quarter of a mile. Colonel Hawkes was referee.

The second race took place, as arranged, on Thursday, the



THE PRINCESS OF WALES RECEIVING PURSES FOR THE HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS AT FARNINGHAM.

5th. In the opening race the course was five miles out all with the tide; but in the second it was two miles and a half out from the High-level Bridge with the tide, and two miles and a half in against it. The vast superiority shown by Kelley on the previous day made him the favourite at 8 and 10 to 1, and at that price the takers were far from numerous. Half-past eight was the time appointed, and the men were at their stations immediately afterwards. In a few minutes they were off, Kelley drawing a slight lead at about thirty-eight strokes per minute and Hamill with about fifty-four, which he slightly increased, rowing with enormous power, and, drawing upon his opponent, came almost level with him at the Skinner's-burn. Kelley, who had his man at this moment in his power, and ultimately did as he liked with him, went gradually away, and was a clear length ahead at Grindstone-quay, and within the next three minutes headed him by three more. At the turning-point Hamill was a quarter of a mile astern, and in about half a mile more he resigned the contest. The fine rowing of Kelley was greeted with a most unmistakable demonstration.

THE ENTRY OF THE PRUSSIAN TROOPS INTO HANOVER.

THE events of the seven days' war which has entirely altered the political disposition of Northern and Southern Germany have followed each other with such amazing rapidity that artists and special reporters are alike at fault, since the news of yesterday is but the beginning of the accomplished enterprise of to-day.

What will be the fate of the smaller German States, even should an armistice and a general pacification be accomplished, it is difficult even to guess; for Prussia, in the full tide of victory, is scarcely likely to abate demands which were more than hinted at even when the result of the conflict was doubtful. The promptitude and dispatch with which her forces occupied all the principal places in their route without waiting for the opinions of the Princes and potentates who owned the territory gave her a decided advantage, which the threatened co-operation of two or three ill-disciplined little armies with the main body of the Austrian troops did little to disturb. One of these decided measures, accomplished with stern and implacable silence, notwithstanding the threats and appeals of the aggrieved ruler, was the entry of the Prussian forces into Hanover and the utter disregard of the protests of the King and of the removal of his army towards Göttingen. The truth is that the Prussian Government relied, after all, upon the indifference of the people of these smaller States; and their reliance was not altogether misplaced, for where the inhabitants were not indifferent they even made some exhibition of a welcome to the soldiers of the Prussian army.

HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS AT FARNINGHAM.

THE foundation of the new buildings which are about to be erected at Horton Kirby, near Farningham, Kent, and which are destined to become the permanent Home for Little Boys, was laid on the 7th inst., by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The occasion was one calculated to excite a great degree of interest, not only on account of the character of the institution in whose welfare her Royal Highness was thus graciously pleased to evince her sympathy, but also by reason of the fact that this was the first time the Princess had taken a conspicuous part in similar proceedings. The Royal party left London by special train, at half-past twelve, and arrived at Farningham station a few minutes after one o'clock. They immediately entered the carriages which were to convey them to the pavilion where the ceremony of the day was to take place, and were accompanied thither by the Queen's Own West Kent Yeomanry, under the command of Captain Laurie. The Royal party were greeted with every mark of loyalty and enthusiasm all along the road leading to the site of the new buildings. On the arrival of the Prince and Princess at the ground, they were received by Mr. R. C. Hanbury, M.P., the president of the Home for Little Boys, and proceeded at once to the marquee erected for the occasion. There were present to meet their Royal Highnesses the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord Darnley, Sir B. W. Bridges, M.P., Sir E. Filmer and Lady, Sir Morton and Lady Peto, and Mr. Farmer Baily, High Sheriff of Kent. A hymn having been sung by the children of the institution, Mr. Hanbury, the president, read a lengthened address to the Princess of Wales explaining the objects of the Home, which were to feed, clothe, educate, and train to industrial work homeless and destitute little boys, whether orphans or not, who were in danger of falling into crime, and who were disqualified by poverty or other circumstances for admission to existing asylums and institutions. To this address her Royal Highness returned a reply in which she expressed the pleasure she felt at the part she was allowed to take on the interesting occasion, her hearty sympathy with the objects of the charity, and her earnest wishes for its future prosperity. Mr. Williams, the treasurer, presented to her Royal Highness the trowel with which to lay the mortar under the foundation-stone. Mr. Hanbury then formally requested the Princess to lay the stone, and her Royal Highness having expressed her assent, a bottle containing a copy of the report of the institution and other papers were deposited in a cavity under the block, which was suspended from a triangular structure decorated with evergreens. The Princess then took the trowel which had been presented to her, and arranged the mortar for its reception. The block was slowly lowered to its place, and her Royal Highness set the plumb line to see that it was properly placed, and having given it a gentle tap with the mallet which had been made for the occasion, the Princess declared the foundation-stone for the Home for Little Boys well and duly laid. Prayer having been offered up by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the presentation of purses took place. As the several ladies who had collected contributions for this excellent charity came forward her Royal Highness received them with gracious salutations, but her most cheerful smiles were reserved for a few tiny donors, who had to be assisted to reach the table on which the purses were placed before the Princess. After the ceremony the invited guests sat down to a déjeuner, served in the portion of the marquee adjoining that in which the foundation-stone was laid. The Prince of Wales took the chair, and in proposing "Success to the Home for Little Boys," expressed on behalf of the Princess the pleasure which it had afforded her to take so conspicuous a part in the proceedings of the day, and her hearty sympathy with the objects of the institution. The proceedings passed off with the greatest success, and the inauguration of the new works augurs well for the future prosperity of the Home for Little Boys.

THE OPERAS.

At the Royal Italian Opera the Brothers Ricci's "Crispino e la Comare" is to be produced this evening, with Mdlle. Adolina Patti in the character of Annetta and Signor Ronconi in that of Crispino. On Monday "Faust" was played, for the last time this season; on Tuesday, "Norma"—also for the last time—followed by the fourth act of "Un Ballo in Maschera." The final performance of "Les Huguenots" was announced for Friday, and the theatre will close on Saturday, the 28th inst.

As the termination of the season draws near Mr. Mapleson's activity seems to increase. Mozart's "Seraglio," which had not been played in London since 1854 until it was brought out the other night at Her Majesty's Theatre, has been followed by "Robert the Devil," with a cast almost entirely new. "Semiramide" was performed on Saturday; and on Tuesday "Ernani" was revived—an opera which carries us back many years, to the beginning of the Verdi period.

If "Ernani" transports us to the early days of the Verdi period, still more does "Robert the Devil" take back those who are old enough to make the return journey to the time when the faithful in musical matters shook their heads not only at Meyerbeer's dramatic system, but at Meyerbeer himself. The time when Rossini also was sneered at belongs now to antiquity; or the performance of "Semiramide," on Saturday, might have suggested to a few veteran habitués that the fate of Verdi and of Meyerbeer had also, at the

commencement of his career, been that of Rossini. "Semiramide," the last opera written by Rossini for an Italian theatre, and which, but for the incomparable tediousness of the libretto, would be one of the finest lyrical works in existence, is played to perfection at Her Majesty's. Mdlle. Titiens sings the music of the heroine magnificently, and in the tragic scenes displays true tragic power. As for the character of Arsace—the last great part written for a contralto—it has found no such efficient representative as Mdlle. Trebelli-Bettini since the retirement of Mdlle. Alboni. No very important changes have been made in the cast of the opera since last year. Signor Gassier, however, now resumes his old part of Assur; and Signor Foli appears, for the first time in England, as Oro. Idreno, as last season, is impersonated by that excellent second tenor Signor Stagno.

The cast of "Robert the Devil," on Thursday, was, as we have before said, almost entirely new. Novelty in itself, however, is a very slight recommendation; and the old cast of "Semiramide" is certainly preferable to the new one of "Robert." The only really attractive singer who appears in this opera is Mdlle. Ilma de Murska, who, as the Princess, gives something like character to that characterless personage, and who sings the air "Idole de ma vie" in most effective style. Mdlle. de Murska's crowning triumph, however, was, as might have been expected, in the truly dramatic air, "Robert toi que j'aime." The only fault to be found with Mdlle. de Murska's performance is that it has the effect of diminishing too much the importance of the character of Alice, whose representative, however, Mdlle. Lavini, may in some measure be blamed for that result. Mdlle. Lavini, or Mdlle. Lavigne, was a student, we believe, at the Paris Conservatoire. She has a French voice and a French style, and sings fluently, but without much expression. Without comparing her to Jenny Lind, we may safely say that she must have caused all among the audience who heard the opera last season to regret Mdlle. Harriers-Wipern, who has already finished her engagement and left London.

Signor Tasca, the new "robust" tenor, took the character of the hero. Signor Tasca has a fine voice; but the effect of his highly-embellished singing, though striking enough at first, is, after a time, monotonous.

Signor Rokitansky was to have appeared as Bertram, a character which ought to suit him admirably, but he was indisposed. Signor Foli came forward as his substitute, and, considering the short notice he had received, acquitted himself well of his very difficult task.

Signor Stagno sings the music of Raimbault, especially the ballad or legend of the first act, in highly creditable style; and, to pass from music to dancing, the part of Hélène, the Abbess, is gracefully filled by Mdlle. Pancaldi.

The scene of the resuscitation of the nuns—thanks to the skill of Mr. Telbin—is most admirably represented; and the orchestra and chorus, throughout, are all that could be desired.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE first day of the Wimbledon meeting is an occasion devoted ordinarily to the useful but uninteresting process of "settling down." On Monday, however, from the firing of the first shot, at one o'clock, everything appeared to run as smoothly as possible. The weather could not have been more lovely, and the camp was full of life and animation.

RECEPTION OF THE BELGIANS.

The great event of the day was the entry of the Belgian riflemen, who left town between eleven and twelve o'clock, and were met on alighting at the station by the band of the 1st Surrey Rifles, specially detached to receive and play them into camp. Marching in military formation under their Commandant, Colonel De l'Eau, and headed by Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. W. J. Colville, who was charged on the part of the council with the duty of welcoming and guiding the visitors to their quarters, the little band, as it came upon the common, presented a striking appearance. Popular as a nation, and objects of admiration and sympathy from having travelled far to shoot at Wimbledon, the Belgians were cheered and cheered again, till the recipients of the compliment must have wondered how England had ever been so libelled as to be called a cold, ungenial soil, a land devoid of sentiment or enthusiasm. The contingent comprised in its ranks representatives of four different services—the regular infantry of the Garde Civique, cavalry, artillery, and Chasseurs Eclaireurs. With few exceptions, these were all robust, intelligent, fine-looking men. The Garde Civique, of which many officers have crossed the Channel, is composed of much the same materials as the National Guard in other Continental countries. The wearers of uniforms differing from that of the Garde Civique belonged to corps in which the drill is more strict and a higher standard of efficiency is aimed at. The Belgian military dress is quite as pronounced in its character as that of France, so that a strong contrast was presented to the greys and greens of the volunteer force.

Having reached the open space opposite the council-tent, the Belgians fronted and formed line with a steadiness and promptitude eliciting encomiums from the military men present, and proceeded to present arms and hurrah for the Queen of England. Lord Elcho, Lord Ducie, Lord Spencer, General Hay, and other members of the council awaited their arrival, and Lord Elcho, on the part of the council, the National Rifle Association, and the volunteers, addressed, in French, a few words of cordial welcome to the new comers, and, in the utter impossibility of personally greeting all, tendered the hand of friendship and good-will to their commander. The cheering which followed this episode was such as Englishmen and volunteers alone can give, and that when they fully enter into the spirit of the occasion. Colonel De l'Eau, who spoke with much emotion, made an effective address in reply. Knowing the character of the British nation, he had ventured to anticipate for himself and his brother tireurs a favourable reception; but he never for a moment could have expected such a welcome as his Lordship and the British volunteers had extended to them. From his heart he assured them that the object of his countrymen in coming to Wimbledon to shoot for prizes was not so much to carry away what they could from the meeting as to cultivate a friendly understanding with volunteers, to fraternise with the great English nation, and to make closer acquaintance with that country which was the mother of liberty, whose institutions had spread and been copied in every land where freedom existed and was valued. He apologised for the smallness of their number, for presenting little more than 100 instead of the 300 companions he had hoped to bring with him. But circumstances, unhappily too notorious in the present condition of Europe, rendered it impossible that so many could quit their country at the present moment. Again acknowledging with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude the flattering reception accorded to them, Colonel De l'Eau called on his countrymen to renew their acclamations for "the Queen" and the council of the association. Responsive cheers were given for the King of the Belgians and for the Belgian riflemen, and the formal proceedings having concluded, the volunteers then took matters into their own hands. Those who could speak French and those who could not equally asserted the privileges of hosts, and, on hospitable thoughts intent, hurried off one or more of the foreigners in the direction of the camp, till of the Belgian ranks, lately so trim and regular, there was a complete dissolving view. The heads of the force were entertained at luncheon by Lord and Lady Elcho; the remainder were scattered about, here, there, and everywhere, first receiving attentions that were no doubt most welcome after a hot and tiresome march, and then brought about to different points of interest, so that, hours afterwards, one of their officers was heard to lament the fatal oversight which had been committed in not bringing with them "tambour et trompette" to sound a rallying note, as each point of the common appeared to be a quarter of a league from every other. The Belgians seemed to take great interest in the system of marking, and the performances of small-bore rifles at the longer ranges, which to many of them were evidently unprecedented. One of the Chasseurs Eclaireurs ventured to shoot at the running deer, and was not a little surprised, after making what he

considered a creditable hit, to find that he had subjected himself to a penalty for bringing out the black and white flag. The authorities, of course, ordered the fine to be remitted, as soon as the circumstance came to their knowledge; but the sufferer evidently felt that the value of the information he had gained would be diminished if he were not suffered to pay the price.

As the general business of the meeting did not commence till one o'clock, there is, of course, comparatively little of interest to be reported. A spirited match took place between three counties—Lancashire, Middlesex, and Gloucester—in which the latter, though with a more limited recruiting-ground than either of its rivals, struggled gallantly for victory under the eye of Lord Ducie, the Lord Lieutenant of the county. Lancashire, from a series of accidents, was unable to bring many of its best representatives to Wimbledon, and would have been prevented by want of members from competing altogether had not Captain Costin, in addition to the discharge of his official duties, made time by his personal exertions to swell the score, which eventually proved victorious.

The meeting was continued on Tuesday with great spirit. Every one was interested in seeing how the Belgians shot, and their competition for the association prize of £50 at 150 yards range drew a large number to the firing-point. The shooting was of a fair average. The weapon used was of course minutely inspected, and the general feeling was that it was not so good as our long Enfield. The great event of the day, however, was the contest for the Irish international challenge trophy, which was won, to the delight of Irishmen, Englishmen, and Scotchmen, by a son of the Emerald Isle. In the course of the day the Duke of Edinburgh was on the ground, and lunched with several of the Belgian officers who had been invited to partake of the hospitality of Lord Elcho.

The shooting was continued on Wednesday, and there was a lively competition at the twenty-six targets devoted to the shooting off the 200 yards for the first stage of the Queen's Prize. This, however, was not completed at gun-fire. The competition for the first stage of the St. George's vase was concluded. It is to be regretted that there is a possibility of the Lords and Commons match not taking place this year, there being some difficulty in completing one of the teams.

THE NEW SENATUS CONSULTUM.

At the sitting of the French Senate, on Friday week, M. Ronher introduced the following draught of the Senatus Consultum:—

Art. 1. The Constitution cannot be discussed by any public power other than the Senate, proceeding in the forms determined by that fundamental law.

A petition with the object of any way modifying the Constitution can only be brought up for discussion in a general sitting, if authorised by at least three of the five bureaux of the Senate.

Art. 2. Any discussion with the object of modifying the Constitution, and published either by the periodical press or works not periodical subject to the stamp law, is forbidden.

A petition in favour of any modification of the Constitution can only be made public by the official report of the sittings in which it has been discussed. Any infraction of the present article is punished with a fine of from 500f. to 10,000f.

Art. 3. Art. 40 of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, is modified as follows:—Art. 40. The amendments adopted by the committee charged to examine a bill are sent to the Council of State by the President of the Legislative Body.

The amendments not adopted by the committee of the Council of State are not submitted to the definitive vote of the Legislative Body, but they may be taken into consideration, and sent back to the committee for a fresh examination.

If that body does not propose a new draught, or if the one already made is not adopted by the Council of State, the original text of the bill is alone put into deliberation.

Art. 4. The disposition of Art. 41 of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, which limits the ordinary sessions of the Legislative Body to three months, is repealed.

The indemnity allowed to deputies of the Legislative Body is fixed at 12,500f. for each ordinary session, whatever may be its duration.

In case of an extraordinary session, the indemnity continues to be regulated in conformity with Art. 14 of the Senatus Consultum of the 25th of December, 1852.

The Chamber decided that a committee of ten members should be nominated to examine the Senatus Consultum.

FATAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS.—A very painful inquiry was held, on Tuesday evening, by Mr. St. Clair Bedford, at the St. James's Vestry Hall. It was in reference to the death of Dr. Joseph Toynbee, physician, of Savile-row. The evidence adduced left no doubt that, on Saturday last, the deceased was engaged in making experiments with the inhalation of the mixed vapours of chloroform and prussic acid as a remedy for singing in the ears, when he allowed the poisonous vapour to reach his lungs, and died almost instantly. His servant, in fact, found him dead on the couch in his consulting-room. The death of the unfortunate gentleman has made a most painful sensation among his friends and the medical profession.

MURDER BY A POACHER.—A shocking murder has been perpetrated near Cheddar, in Staffordshire, by a poacher. The crime differs somewhat from the usual type of game-law murders. The victim was a fine athletic fellow of twenty-four, named Thomas Smith, whose father is a man of property and lord of the manor. William Collier, the tenant of a small farm adjoining, was a reputed poacher, and was suspected of pilloaging the adjacent preserves. The young man went out to watch, and there is circumstantial evidence that in the early dawn he saw the poacher and left his lair to pursue the delinquent. He was unarmed, and it would appear that Collier discharged both barrels of a gun at his pursuer, who, as shots were found in his skull, was probably stunned and fell. Collier then beat the deceased with such violence that his skull was completely smashed in on three sides, and the gun broken; the pieces of which form an important link in the evidence. The murderer, who professes to know nothing about the matter, was apprehended at once, and the blood on his clothes and the testimony of the tradesman who sold him the gun leave no doubt of his guilt.

FOOD AND WAGES IN LANCASHIRE.—The clamour among the operatives of Lancashire for increased wages is no doubt attributable principally to the great rise that has taken place during the past three years in the price of provisions. This rise is illustrated by the following facts:—Seven men of the county constabulary have for some years lodged at a certain house in Preston, the whole joining in a common stock of provisions, and each at the end of the week paying his proportion of the cost. As an accurate record has been kept of all provisions consumed, and the price paid for each article, they are enabled to make an exact comparison of the weekly cost per head during the whole of the time they have lived together. In the first week in July, 1863, that cost was 7s. 8d., July, 1864, 7s. 11d.; July, 1865, 8s. 5d.; and July, 1866, 9s. 5d. A short calculation will show that £1 4s. 6½d. is now required to purchase food which could be bought for 20s. only in July, 1863. Comparing the present prices of provisions with the rates of July, 1864, it will be found that £1 then was equivalent to £1 2s. 9½d. now; and that £1 in July, 1865, would purchase victuals which now cost £1 2s. 4½d. In other words, food in July last year was about 12 per cent cheaper than at present; in the same month in 1864 it was about 19 per cent, and in 1863 about 22½ per cent cheaper. As cloggers, cobblers, shoemakers, tailors, dressmakers, &c., all raised their prices immediately the factory operatives obtained their recent advance of wages (from 5 to 10 per cent), it is more than probable that, with the present price of food, and the increased charges for nearly all other necessities, they are not so well off as they were in 1863, or even last year at this time.

COLLISION AT SEA AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Cork Steam Shipping Company's iron screw-steamer Osprey, 426 tons register and 200-horse power, came in collision, on Tuesday morning, with her Majesty's screw-sloop Amazon, Commander Hunter, midway between Start Point and Portland, eighteen miles off land. Both vessels have foundered. The Osprey was on a voyage from Liverpool to Antwerp with a crew of twenty-one all told, seven saloon passengers, one male deck passenger, the captain's wife and three children, a little boy who was a friend of the captain's child, and a general cargo. The Amazon was bound from Spithead to Halifax, with a crew of 130 all told, and twenty supernumeraries. The accident occurred about one a.m. The night was clear, and both vessels were steaming at full speed. They had their regulation lights hoisted, and were aware of each other's presence for more than a quarter of an hour before the collision took place. On nearing each other the Amazon was on the port bow of the Osprey, when the Osprey put her helm a-port and the Amazon hers hard a-starboard. The result was that the Amazon ran her submerged iron prow into the Osprey's port-quarter, and the Osprey went down within about four minutes. The majority of her crew saved themselves by climbing over the bow of the Amazon. The captain and his wife, the deck-passengers, and the little boy were picked up by the Amazon's boat. Saloon passengers: Mrs. Hubbard, widow of a barrister of Dublin, her two daughters, aged twenty-two and fifteen respectively; Mrs. Kay, wife, and two young children of the captain of the ship Sea Flower, on a voyage from Callao to Antwerp; Mary Anne Keating, aged eighteen, stewardess; and the captain's three children, aged fifteen, twelve, and ten, were drowned. The Amazon had so twisted in the collision that she sprang a leak, and was abandoned in a sinking state.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—D. M'LELLAN, Glasgow, grocer.
J. NEILSON, Glasgow, engineer.—A. ROSS and CO., Glasgow,
plumbers.

BRIGHTON and BACK for 3s., every
SUNDAY and MONDAY, from LONDON BRIDGE, Victoria,
and Kensington Terminus at 9 a.m. Children under Twelve Years of
age half price. No luggage allowed.

HASTINGS and BACK for 3s. 6d., every
SUNDAY, by the BRIGHTON LINE from London Bridge
at 8.10 a.m., and Victoria at 8.40 a.m.

PORTSMOUTH and BACK for 3s. 6d., every
SUNDAY, by the BRIGHTON LINE from Victoria at 7.55
a.m., and London Bridge at 8.0 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
TOURIST TICKETS, available for One Calendar Month, are
now issued at Paddington, Victoria, Chelsea, and Kensington, and
other principal stations on the Great Western Railway, to the principal
WATERING-PLACES on the Dorsetshire, Somersetshire,
Devonshire, Cornwall, and Yorkshire Coast, NORTH and SOUTH
WALES, and the IRISH OF MAN.

TOURIST TICKETS are also issued for CIRCULAR TOURS in
NORTH WALES.
To Burton and Matlock, to Malvern and the Valley of the Wye,
the Cumberland Lake District, Dublin via Holyhead, the Lakes of
Kilnsey, Limerick, &c., and the Channel Islands via Weymouth.
Cheap Return Tickets to MALVERN are also issued on Fridays
and Saturdays, available for return by any train up to the evening
of the following Monday.
Programmes, containing fares and full particulars, may be
obtained at all the Company's offices and stations.
Paddington, June. J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY'S NEW
ENTERTAINMENT, "MRS. BROWN AT HOME AND
ABROAD," at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, EVERY EVEN-
ING, at Eight (except Saturdays). Saturday, July 11th, at
Three, at the Old Office from 11 to 3; Mr. Mitchell's Royal
Library, and all Musicallists.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S BADEN-BADEN
and UP IN THE AIR. New Entertainment, written by
T. W. ROBERTSON. See Brochure. Evening at Eight (except
Saturdays); Saturday Mornings at Three. POLYGRAPHIC HALL,
King William-street, Charing-cross. Spring Sofa Seals, 5s.;
Balcony Seals, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Stalls may be
secured at the Hall from Eleven till Five. Immense success.

A DELINA PATTI'S NEW WALTZ for the
Pianoforte, FLEUR DE PRINTEMPS, is published (with a
Portrait of the Princess Imperial), price 4s., by
DUNCAN DAVIDSON, 344, Regent-street.

Just published, in 1 vol., Imperial 8vo, price 12s.,
MODERN AND LIVING PAINTERS: a
Supplement to Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and
Engravers," being a Biographical and Critical Dictionary of
Recent and Living Artists, both English and Foreign. By
HENRY OTLEY, HENRY G. BORN, 4 and 5, York-street,
Covent-garden, London, W.C.

PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE
LET on HIRE the following PIANOFORTES, for three
years, after which, and without any further charge whatever,
the pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer:—Pianoforte, 24
guineas per quarter; Pianos, 2 guineas per quarter; Cottage
Pianos, 12s. 6d. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cottage, 23 18s.
per quarter; Oblique Grand, 5 guineas per quarter; Cottage
Grand, 5 guineas per quarter. These instruments are war-
ranted, and of the best manufacture. Extensive Ware-rooms,
104 and 106, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, E.C.

Jury award, International Exhibition, 1862; Honourable
Mention for good and cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

MOORE and MOORE'S Three-years' System
applies to HARMONIUMS, at 3 guineas, 24 guineas, 3
guineas, and 1 gu., per quarter.—104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

MOORE and MOORE extend their Three-
years' System of Hire to Purchase to all parts of the United
Kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 106, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

PIANOS for HIRE.—Three Years' Purchase.
Hire allowed for any period by arrangement. Carriage-free.
The largest assortment in London, of every description and price.
PRACHEY, Maker, 75 and 78, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

BUTLER'S BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.
Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, Flutes, Concertinas, &c., in use in
all parts of the kingdom, giving universal satisfaction. Butler's
Artist Model, the easiest Cornet yet produced, with double water-
key, in case, 26s. Other Cornets, from 30s.—Manufacture, Hay-
market, London. Prices, with drawings, post-free.

PICTURE-FRAMES for the COLOURED
PICTURE given with the "Illustrated London News."
Neat gilt frames, glass, and back, 3s.; handsome ditto, 4s.; maple
and gilt, 5s. Trade and Country Dealers supplied at GEO. HESS'S,
57, Drury-lane; and 31, St. Martin's-lane, Trafalgar-square.

Medals—London, 1851 and 1862; New York, Paris, and Dublin.
FRY'S CHOCOLATE FOR EATING
is prepared with scrupulous regard to purity, and,
being exceedingly wholesome, is much valued for
CHILDREN, WITH WHOM IT IS A UNIVERSAL FAVOURITE.

Makers to the Queen and Prince of Wales,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS
ARE AN EXCEEDINGLY DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,
rapidly increasing in public favour.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Breakfast.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER, for Eating.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER, Pure, wholesome,
and delicious. Consumption exceeds 5,000,000 lb.

MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE
Warehouses, 33, Henriette-st., Strand, London. Sold every where.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA
(more commonly called Epp's Homoeopathic Cocoa, as
being prepared and introduced by Jea Epp, the Homoeopathic
Chemist first established in England). The very agreeable
character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. For
breakfast, no other beverage is equally invigorating and sustaining.

ALSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition,
in Bottles and in Casks, by PINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and
CO., at their New London Bridge Store, London Bridge, S.E.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN
EXHIBITION, 1862.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained
the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, soft, and delicious,
and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each, at the retail house
in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England;
or wholesale, at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the
red seal, pink label, and branded cork. Kinahan's LL Whisky.

WEAK DIGESTION.—Universal Remedy
MORSON'S PEPINE WINE, LOZENGES, and GLOBULES
in bottles and boxes, from 2s.—Manufactured by T. MORSON and Son,
Chemists, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton-row Russell-square, W.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-
LIVER OIL.—Where the general health is impaired and
emaciation in progress, observes SIR HENRY MARSH, Physician
in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-
animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are
highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is re-
markable; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding
limbs, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a
most remarkable change in all the vital functions."—Sold only in
capable Bottles, 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 5s., by Dr. de Jongh's Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD and CO., 77, Strand, London, and Chemists

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM
is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by this cele-
brated Medicine.
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They require neither restraint of diet nor confinement during their
use. Sold at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box by all Medicine Vendors.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Quinsey,
Sore Throat, Diphtheria, and Scarlatina.—In all these dis-
eases Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed twice a
day on the chest and neck. It invariably subdues all alarming sym-
ptoms, and safely conducts to health without pain or danger.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES.
In accordance with the annual custom at this season, nearly
the whole of the Stock of Summer Silks, Dresses, Mantles, Shawls,
Lace Goods, Parasols, &c., have been re-marked, very much less
than their original price. Ladies are respectfully invited to an
inspection, or patterns will be forwarded.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES
includes some five or six hundred Dresses of those useful
fabrics known as MEXICAN, NANKIN, and JAPANESE CLOTHS,
from 10s. to 15s. the Full Dress. Also Wool and Silk Grenadines,
from 8s. 6d. to 11s. the Full Dress.
Patterns free.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES
includes several hundred pieces of MOZAMBIQUE, a very
desirable article, combining lightness with great durability.
The whole are now being offered at 6s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d.
Full Dress.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES
includes a recent purchase of LIGHT FANCY SILKS (new
patterns), 27 inches wide, ordered in the month of January, and
now being sold at 3s. to 5 guineas the Dress. If ordered at the man-
ufacturer's present prices, on account of the dearth of raw silk,
could not be produced at less than 6s. to 9 guineas.
Patterns free.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES
includes about 3000 pieces of SILK FOULARDS, at 14 to 24
guineas the Full Dress; guaranteed the best quality goods, and
recommended as the most pleasant wear for the present season.
Patterns free.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES
includes all French, Paisley, and Norwich woven Shawls
(long and square); also, Scotch and Yorkshire Woollen Shawls
are greatly reduced. A great number of finer Cashmere Shawls,
at 21s. each.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES
includes the Entire Stock of Jackets in Light Materials, for
Walking-dress and also Indoor wear; Zouave and other fashionable
"hoppers" in Silk, Velvet, &c., have been subjected to a Large
Reduction in price.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

PETER ROBINSON'S SALE OF
SUMMER STOCK at REDUCED PRICES
includes all that remain in Stock of Silk and Velvet Mantles,
which will also be offered for sale on the same advantageous terms.
Prices will range from 25s. upwards.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

FAMILY MOURNING.
made up and trimmed in the most correct and approved
Taste, may be obtained, at the most reasonable Prices,
at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Goods are sent, free of charge, for selection to all parts of
England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order,
or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to
all parts of the world.

The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
236 to 262, Regent-street, London;
The Largest Mourning Warehouse in Europe,
PETER ROBINSON'S.

BLACK SILKS
at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Owing to the recent forced sales in the Lyons silk markets of
manufactured silks, Peter Robinson has been successful in pur-
chasing some large lots of the best quality of Black Silks con-
siderably under value, and is now enabled to supply his customers
with
Good Useful Black Silks, from 4s. to 6s. the Dress;
Superior and most enduring Qualities, from 3s. to 6 guineas;
or by the yard, from 3s. to 10s. 6d. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON,
Black Silk Mercer by Appointment,
236 to 262, Regent-street, London.

UNTEARABLE
WIRE-GROUND BLACK GRENADINES
and HARGES. The improved makes introduced by
PETER ROBINSON, of Regent-street,
excel all others for strength and beauty of finish.
May be obtained by the yard, or made up into Skirts.
Patterns free.
The Court and General Mourning Warehouse,
236 to 262, Regent-street.

DURING THIS MONTH
JAMES SPENCE and CO. will offer the remaining part of
their Summer Stock at greatly reduced prices, together with several
Lots of Silks, Fancy Dresses, Ribbons, &c., purchased during the
depressed state of the money market, at, in some instances, 30 to 40
per cent discount off, to which they respectfully invite an early
visit of inspection.

SILKS.
Wide-width Stripes, all new colours, now selling at 3s. 11d.,
usual price, 3s. 9d.; also, several lots of Châleas, at a great reduc-
tion. A lot of Black Glacé Silks, 2s. 9d., worth 3s. 3d. A lot of
Black Silk Velvets, at 2s. 11d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
MANTLES, JACKETS, AND SHAWLS.
Blue and Black Cloth Jackets for the Season, from 10s. 9d. A lot
of White Alpaca and light male-lace, trimmed with Black Lace,
from 9s. 11d. All our stock of Silk Jackets and Mantles are now
selling at reduced prices. Grenadine, Lace, and Summer Shawls
now very cheap.

FANCY DRESSES, &c.
Black-ground Grenadines, with coloured stripes, 12s. 9d. the Full
Dress of 15 yards. Light Printed Alpaca, 3s. 11d. the Full Dress;
usual price, 12s. 9d. French Poplins and Mohairs 20 per cent under
the regular price. All light-trimmed robes at half price. Printed
Mantles and Skirts at cost price.
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, HARE-
DASHERY, SUN-SHADES, &c.
FAMILY and COMPLEMENTARY MOURNING.
Close on Saturdays at Four o'clock.
JAMES SPENCE and CO. Wholesale and Retail Silkmercers,
Druggists, &c.,
76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

THE ARCADE, New Oxford-street.
CHEAP SUMMER DRESSES, a large and choice Stock,
6s. 9d. to 12s. 9d. for 15 yards.
NEW MUSLINS, 6s. 9d. to 8s. 11d. the Dress of 15 yards.
Patterns free.
HENRY GLAVE, "The Arcade," 534 to 537, New Oxford-st., W.C.

BLACK GLACÉ SILKS, good Quality,
2s. 3d., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 11d.; extra stout and wide, 3s. 11d.
and 4s. 11d., a yard.—Patterns free.—HENRY GLAVE, "The
Arcade," 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

UNDERCLOTHING for LADIES and
CHILDREN.—The largest Retail Stock at Wholesale Prices.
A List of Prices free.—HENRY GLAVE, "The Arcade," 534 to 537,
New Oxford-street, W.C.

BERNARD and ROTONDE MANTLES.
Beautiful designs, in real Yak Lace, 30s. to 5 guineas.
Liana Grenadine, and other light textures, 6s. 11d. to 1 guinea;
several hundreds to choose from. A large lot of Tread Circular
Mantles, full size, part of a Manufacturer's Stock, all 6s. 11d. each,
a decided bargain.
HENRY GLAVE, "The Arcade," 534 to 537, New Oxford-street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING of best make,
at moderate prices. A Stock always on hand of Chemises,
Nightdresses, Petticoats, Morning Robes, &c.
Price-books by post. Address: "Ladies' Department,"
WHITELOCK and SON, 106, Strand.

INDIA OUTFITS and WEDDING
TROUSERS.
Newest style, best work, and moderate prices. Price-books by post.
WHITELOCK and SON, 106, Strand.

LOCK, CHAIN, SHUTTLE, and
EMBROIDERED SEWING-MACHINES in great variety, and
that can be well recommended for all the above-mentioned
Private Tuition Rooms, 68, Fleet-street.—BRADFORD and CO.,
Proprietors. Prospectus free by post.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S New Patent
SEWING-MACHINES, producing work alike upon both
sides, 25 5s.—60, Newgate-st., and Regent-circus, Oxford-st., London.

NEW SUMMER SILKS.
Messrs NICHOLSON beg to inform their Customers and
the Public generally that they are prepared with all their Novelties
in Foreign and British Silks for Summer. They also direct special
attention to two large parcels of last year's Fatarens, which have
been bought much under value. These latter goods, originally
from 4s. to 5s. a yard, will be sold from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d., their only
disadvantage being that they are last year's manufacture.
500 Patterns post-free.
D. Nicholson and Co. Silk Mercers to the Queen. Established 23
years (no connection with any other firm).

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Coloured Glacé, 30 shades, from
1s. 4d. per yard. 500 Patterns
post-free. At Nicholson's,
50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
Checks and Stripes, from 1 guinea
a Dress. Reversible. 500 Patterns
post-free. At Nicholson's,
50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS.
More Antiques, Corded Silks, Châle
and Brocade Silks, from 3 guineas
500 Patterns free. At Nicholson's,
50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS.
Black Glacé, Gros Grain, Drap de
Lyon, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1
guinea a Dress. 500 Patterns
post-free. Nicholson's,
50 to 53, St. Paul's-churchyard.

FIRST-CLASS CARPETS. Lowest prices.
Price-list post-free.
Patterns can be forwarded into the Country free.
T. VENABLE and SONS, London, E.

FIRST-CLASS SILKS. Lowest prices.
Write for Patterns, post-free.
Shawls, Mantles, Baby-linen, &c.
T. VENABLE and SONS, London, E.

FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY. Lowest prices.
Write for Patterns, post-free.
Established nearly half a century.
T. VENABLE and SONS, London, E.

FIRST-CLASS MOURNING. Lowest prices.
Write for Patterns, post-free.
Carriage-free to any part of the Kingdom.
T. VENABLE and SONS, London, E.

FIRST-CLASS IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.
Price-list post-free.
T. VENABLE and SONS,
103, 104, 106, Whitechapel; and 2, 4, 6, 8, Commercial-street, London

T. SIMPSON and COMPANY
having, during the recent depression of the market, been
enabled to conclude several large and favourable cash purchases,
are now selling
THIS DAY,
and during the week,
consisting of
Silks, Shawls, Jackets,
Bermose Mantles,
and Fancy Dresses,
at prices involving special and early attention.
48, 49, 50, and 51, Farringdon-street, City.

MOIRÉS ANTIQUES.
SEWELL and CO. have the largest and best selection of
Spitalfields Moiré Antiques, in White, Black, and all the new
Colours, at 4s. guineas the Full Dress.
Compton House, Fritch-street and Old Compton-st., Soho-sq., W.

ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
SEWELL and CO. are selling a lot of very choice pattern
Muslins, from 1/6 per yard; also a selection of several hundred
pieces of French Châle Muslins, at 1/12 per yard, the usual price
being 2s. 6d.—Compton House, Fritch-street, Soho-square, W.

NEW SILKS and TRAVELLING SUITS.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 40, Ludgate-hill,
are offering a lot of
Cheap Striped Lyons Glacé,
23 6d., 2d. and 12 6d. for 14 yards.
With a large variety of Fancy Silks,
Some Travelling Suits in Alpaca,
31s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the Full Costumes.
These goods greatly reduced previous to stocktaking.

BOWS, Plaits, Braids, Bands, Wigs, Fronts,
&c., and every other description of Ornamental Hair, all
of the first quality, of COLLEY, Perfumers, Hairdressers, and
Shampooers, 25, Bishopsgate-street Within. Established 75 years.

BENSON, J. W., by Special Appointment to
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
BENSON'S WATCHES. Prize Medal, 1865.
BENSON'S WATCHES, sent safe by post.
BENSON'S CLOCKS, manufactured by
Steam-power.
BENSON'S SILVER and ELECTRO-
PLATE. Prize Medals, 1862.
BENSON'S GOLD JEWELLERY, Novel
and Artistic.
BENSON'S Illustrated Pamphlet, 2d.
BENSON, Old Bond-street and Westbourne-
grove.
BENSON'S Steam Factory, Ludgate-hill.

E. DENT and CO., WATCH, CLOCK, and
JEWELLERY MAKERS to H.R.H. MAJESTY, H.R.H.
the PRINCE of WALES, and Co. of the ROYAL CLOCK,
and Makers of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament, 61,
Strand, W.C., and 34 and 35, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Gold Lever Watches, from 16 to 30
Gold Half-Chronometers, from 25
Silver Half-Chronometers, from 35
Silver Hunting Case .. 35
Gold Hunting, case extra 5
Gold Geneva Watches, examined and guaranteed, from 7 to 30
and 18 carat fine, from 6 to 25
An elegant Assortment of Drawing-room Clocks of the newest
Designs.
Astronomical, Turret, and other Clocks made to order.
H. Dent and Co., 61, Strand, W.C. (adjointing Court's Bank), and
34 and 35, Royal Exchange, E.C.

GARDNER'S CHANDELIER'S
GARDNER'S DINING SERVICES
GARDNER'S and CO. of the ROYAL CLOCK,
GARDNER'S TABLE GLASS
GARDNER'S PLATED GOODS.

GARDNER'S, 453 and 454, STRAND,
Foot Doors from Trafalgar-square.
Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

BATHS.—DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.
The Bath Department of Deane and Co.'s Warehouse contains
an extensive Stock of Shower, Hip, Plunging, Sponging, Nursery,
and every description of Bath for family use. Each article is of
the best material and workmanship, and at the lowest possible price.
Patent Gas Baths, simple, efficient, and economical. Bath-rooms
fitted complete with Deane and Co.'s Catalogue of Baths, with en-
gravings and prices, gratis and post-free.—Deane and Co., 46, King
William-street, London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BURROW'S GLASSES.—Opera, Race, Field,
and Marine, 23 11s. 6d., 22s. 6d., &c. Catalogue gratis.
and J. BURROW, Malvern.
London: Arnold, 72, Baker-st.; Wales and McCulloch, 55, Chapside.

HOLLOWAY'S SICILIAN OIL possesses
a marvellous power of curing Hair, 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Supplied to the public by Chemists and Perfumers, and to the retail
trade by the usual wholesale houses.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS,
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London.

WRITING and DRESSING CASES,

PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS, and Card-cases.

POBTRAIT ALBUMS, of the Best Make.

INKSTANDS, DESKS, BOOK-SLIDES, &c.

2000 DRESSING-BAGS and HANDBAGS.

WORK-BOXES, Knitting, GLOVE BOXES,
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

15,000 FAMILY and POCKET BIBLES,
PRAYER-BOOKS, and CHURCH SERVICES,
at very moderate prices.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

THE 2s. PRIZE WRITING-CASE,
by post for 25 stamps. 250,000 already sold.
The cheapest article ever manufactured.
PARKINS and GOTTO, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London, W.

20 MILLION ENVELOPES Sold Annually
at PARKINS and GOTTO'S, 25, Oxford-street, W.
Useful Envelopes 3d. 6d. per 1000.
Thick Ditto 4s. 6d. per 1000.

120 SHEETS of NOTE-PAPER for 6d.
120 Ditto of Thick Ditto for 1s.
PARKINS and GOTTO,
24, 25, 27, and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

PARKINS and GOTTO'S CROQUET. By
far the largest and best-assorted stock in London. Prices,
15s., 18s., 21s., 25s., 30s., 40s., 10s., and 60s. Sent to any railway
station in England, carriage paid, on receipt of a post-office order.
The 20s. set is full size, very strong and useful. No better can be
made than the Club Boxwood 60s. set. Descriptive List post-
free.—Parkins and Gotto, 27 and 28, Oxford-street, London, W.

£250,000 HAVE BEEN PAID
as COMPENSATION for
ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS, by the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
An Annual Payment of £3 to £5 secures
£1000 in case of Death, or £5 per Week
while laid up by Injury.
Office: 64, Cornhill, and 10, Regent-street.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

DOMESTIC IRONMONGERY.—
FENDERS, FIREIRONS, RATES, TRAVELLING-BOXES,
&c. Cheapest Home for thoroughly good articles. Catalogues sent
free.—SIMPSON and SON, 186 and 187, Tottenham-court-road.

BRADFORD'S NEW PATENT "VOWEL"
WASHING-MACHINE.—No Washing-machine has ever
given greater satisfaction to every class of purchaser and user.—
Fleet-street, E.C.; Manchester and Dublin. Illustrated Catalogues,
64 pages, free by post.

BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR,
STEWED FRUIT.
To obtain extra profit by the sale, other kinds are sometimes
offered instead of Brown and Polson's.

"Purity and Excellence of Quality."
COLMAN'S STARCH.—Prize Medals were
awarded at the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and also
the Only British Medal at the Dublin Exhibition, 1863.—Sold by all
Grocers and Druggists.—J. and J. Colman, London.

PURVEYORS to H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
used in the ROYAL LAUNDRY,
and awarded the Prize Medal.

FIELD'S PATENT SELF-FITTING
CANDLES, with tapering ends, fitting any candlestick,
without either paper or scumpling, in Spermaceti, Tallow, or
and THE WASTELESS (for hall-rooms, in all the usual sizes.
Also, the HARD CHAMBER CANDLES (twelve in a box, 1s. per
box) are now to be had of all Dealers in Candles, and (wholesale
only) at the Works, Upper Marsh, Lambeth.

DELICATE and CLEAR COMPLEXIONS.
with delightful and lasting fragrance, by using FIELD'S
UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS, 6d. and 1s. each. Order of
your Chemist, Chandler, or Grocer.

BEEHIVES on the HUMANE PRINCIPLE.
EDWARD RIGBY and CO., 50, Gracechurch-street, have
an Assortment on View and SALE. Catalogues on application.

Revised Edition, 1s.
DR. PIERCE on ODOURS of PLANTS
and FLOWER FARMING: being a Lecture delivered by him
the Royal Horticultural Society.
ROBERT HARDWICK, 102, Piccadilly.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUME, IHLANG-
IHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, the most delicious
scent ever produced. Price, from 1s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all the
Perfumers to H.R.H. the PRINCE of the French,
50, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and 120, Regent-street.